

# ARMY

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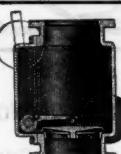
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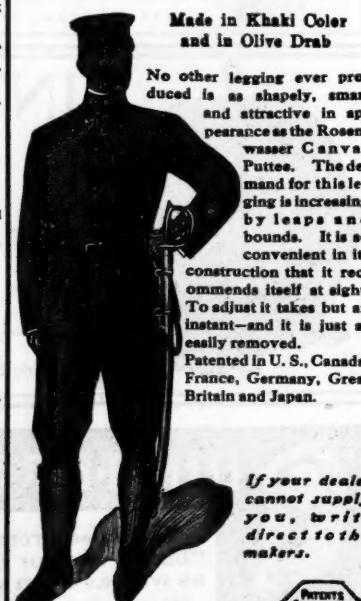


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## WHY WE ARE BUILDING THE PANAMA CANAL.

Will Mr. Moorfield Storey, of Massachusetts, a distinguished member of the anti-imperialist band, kindly inform us where he obtained the information on which he bases his statement in the Boston Herald, that "the Panama Canal is not constructed for war purposes, but to be a channel of peaceful commerce for the world"? The man who played the chief part in getting America to undertake the building of this great waterway is Theodore Roosevelt. As we recall his utterances as President of the United States, one of his chief reasons for advocating the American construction of the Canal has been that it would enormously increase the effectiveness of the American Navy. It is quite unlikely that the Canal would to-day be under construction if it had not been that President Roosevelt was assured that it is needed for the proper defense of our coasts and for the proper massing of our naval forces. With all the delicious sense of security of the ostrich when it buries its head in the sand, Mr. Storey says: "We ought no longer to live in the expectation of conflict with other countries. No nation has ever declared war against us. We have no enemies. There is no evidence that any nation has the remotest desire to make war against us. We certainly have no reason to attack anybody else." May we suggest to Mr. Storey that his words would have been just as fitting, just as true, before the War of 1812, before the Mexican War, before the Civil War and before the Spanish-American War? Indeed, there are many living to-day who remember that before 1861 there was much talk about the era of peace that had dawned upon the world through the invention of railways and steamships. It was of that time that Lowell wrote

"Not an ear in court or market for the low foreboding cry,"

which was to break upon the startled ears of the world in the thunder of the belching cannon at Fort Sumter, and was not to be silenced till after four years of one of the greatest wars in the history of mankind. The people of to-day are no better than those of fifty years ago. They may think they are, just as every generation considers itself the salt of the earth, but posterity will look back and smile upon our assumption of superior virtues, just as we look back upon the self-satisfied folk of 1850. But let Mr. Storey apply his lovely theory of perfection to his own individual case. Why does he carefully lock his doors at night, place his money in bank, have a safe deposit vault and pay for police protection without a protest? Why does he not say: "I have no enemies. There is no evidence that any person has the remotest desire to rob me. I certainly have no reason to rob anybody else. To fortify my house with window bars and catches, with burglar alarms, with heavy locks for the doors and with police patrolling the streets around is a step backward in civilization. I am thus only inviting attack by showing un-Christian fear of my neighbors." Mr. Storey and his school were strangely silent only a few months ago when California defied the power of Japan and brought this country into so ticklish a position that it necessitated the intervention of the President in the affairs of a state to straighten out matters amicably and to avert a direct clash between the two nations. Why did Mr. Storey not get upon the rooftops there and shout to Mr. Roosevelt: "Leave California alone. Let her shut the Japanese out of her schools. Japan has no intention of making war upon us. Dismantle our battleships and disband the Army. Then we shall set Japan a good example of peace and all trouble will be averted." This in no wise would have differed from the inconsistent and absurd advice which Mr. Storey advances in his plea for leaving the Canal unfortified. We ask Mr. Storey and those who think

with him to read that part of President Taft's message in which he dwells on the necessity of Canal fortifications, without which, he says, the Canal could not be "safe-guarded against a desperate and irresponsible enemy." It is by fortifying the waterway that we shall ensure its peaceful use by the nations of the world. We built it and it is our duty to see that it is safeguarded for the interests of commerce. To imagine that in case of our enemy seizing the Canal and permitting the ships of other nations to pass freely from ocean to ocean, all the world would rise up and say, "Hands off" is to make a miserably inadequate estimate of the self-interest of mankind and of the unwillingness of nations to get into a war unless their toes are trodden upon.

The Oregonian, of Portland, in its issue of Dec. 17, in an article headed "Fortify the Canal? Certainly," says: "This country will have to fortify the Canal and to make it doubly and trebly secure against foreign aggression. It does no harm to hold sewing bees for discussion of 'arbitration'; but in the final arbitration of war each nation will decide its wants and its needs for itself, and will interpret and apply treaties and 'rules' of warfare to suit its necessities. Every nation's duty first and last is to itself. In diplomacy and in Hague discussions civilities and high-bred courtesies pass between nations. But where there are rival interests between nations there are enmities which rise not out of the feelings, but out of the necessities of their position."

The prevalence of peace throughout the Philippine archipelago is the chief note of congratulation in the annual report of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, for the year ended Nov. 30, 1910. There has been no reduction in the United States troops in the islands nor have they been called on. The constabulary has continued on a high plane of efficiency. The practical establishment of free commercial relations with the United States under the tariff legislation of Aug. 5, 1909, marks a new era in the material development of the islands. The imports of \$37,067,630 showed an increase of \$9,275,233 over the previous year, while the export of \$39,864,169 carried a gain of \$8,870,606. The United States was credited with the larger part of these increases. For the first time in history the United States took the lead in imports with about thirty per cent of the total. Cotton cloths furnished the largest individual gain, especially noteworthy as the British have heretofore held this trade distinctively. American iron and steel gained more than \$1,000,000. His trip with Secretary Dickinson to the islands leads General Edwards to point out the value of such trips to those who have to deal with the administration of that country, and he even suggests that it would be wise for subcommittees of the American Senate and House to visit the archipelago. Porto Rico also had a most prosperous year, free from serious political disturbances. Notwithstanding the establishment of numerous manufacturing plants fifty per cent of the land of the island remains uncultivated. Education is keeping pace with the material advance of the island. Last year fully ninety per cent of the schools were taught in English, as compared with sixty-six the year before, a gain that would mark the speedy banishment of the old language from the schools of the island. General Edwards recommends the passage of the act now awaiting action in the Senate giving citizenship to and a larger share in governmental matters to the Porto Ricans.

Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has had charge of the fight against the hookworm in Porto Rico, arrived in New York on Dec. 26 on the steamer Caracas. He called attention to the out-of-the-wayness of Porto Rico, as shown by the fact that the medical officers of the Army had been fighting the hookworm long before the discovery of the disease in the Southern states, and yet the press heralded that discovery as something new. Since 1904 there have been 300,000 cases of hookworm on the island. The Porto Ricans at last awakened from their lethargy when the Army medical men proved to them that thousands were dying needlessly through a preventable disease contracted in most cases through the contact of healthy skin with infected earth, the coffee districts appearing to be the most infected. In the five years up to and including a part of 1909, of the thousands of patients treated only 426 have died. Major Ashford will return to his important work as soon as the health of his wife permits. The unflagging zeal of Major Ashford, his untiring enthusiasm and inspiring confidence in the ultimate victory of his crusade have been one of the most striking and beautiful evidences of the personal interest which officers of the Services have taken in the work which the results of the Spanish War suddenly threw upon them. The very quietness of his campaign against the disease indicates that he finds his reward in results rather than in the applause and notoriety of newspaper laudation.

President Taft has approved the report of the special Board of Army Engineers recommending the apportionment of the \$20,000,000 fund provided by Congress for reclamation projects in the West. The twenty millions are to be spent within the next five years and the interest on the loan is to be charged against the projects. The President will send a message to Congress in a few days, transmitting the report, announcing his approval of it and urging the adoption of the enabling legislative measures recommended by the board. In its report on

the reclamation work in general the board says that "the engineering structures of the various projects are, as a whole, well designed and well built. Some of them, as the Pathfinder dam, the Shoshone dam, the Roosevelt dam and the Gunnison tunnel, are monuments reflecting great credit on both designer and builder. Modern irrigation being a relatively new art in this country, much freedom was allowed local engineers in the design of minor structures. While this was a wise policy in the early stages of this work, it has resulted in some complicated and unnecessarily expensive structures. With the present knowledge of the comparative merits of the different types, it is believed that standard designs of the simplest satisfactory type should be adopted for all minor structures."

In the printed report of the proceedings of the last annual convention of the North Carolina National Guard Association we find an excellent reply to the anti-military outburst of Representative Henry A. Barnhart, of Indiana, in the House, in the address of Capt. S. C. Chambers, 3d Inf., N.G.N.C. Mr. Barnhart dwelt touchingly on the power of the "stalwart patriotism" of the volunteer to defend the country, but Captain Chambers asserted that in time of necessity one well equipped militiaman is worth ten volunteers equipped with nothing but the spirit of "stalwart patriotism, and while the volunteer is being trained the trained man will have accomplished the task with the benefiting result in favor of mankind. When war is inevitable the more vigorously it is pursued the better it is for humanity. By training men in the arts of war and by maintaining proper munitions of war our treaties are kept intact, remain intact and war is largely averted." So impressed is the North Carolina officer with the importance of drill under the eyes of Regular officers that he hopes the times will soon come when arrangements can be made by which a lieutenant of the Regular Army may be sent to the home stations of each organization for a week during the winter or spring to instruct officers and men in small maneuvers. Capt. M. C. Kerth, 23d U.S. Inf., assistant to the Chief of Division Militia Affairs, read an instructive paper on the relation of National Guard discipline to the military policy of the country.

Necessary repairs to ships of the Navy are recommended to the Secretary of the Navy by Chief Constructor Watt, as follows: Georgia, \$400,000; Virginia, \$400,000; Dubuque, \$65,000; Marietta, \$45,000; Paducah, \$65,000; Arethusa, \$75,000; Justin, \$60,000; Saturn, \$60,000; Iroquois, \$18,000; Columbia and Minneapolis, for conversion into mother boats for submarines, each \$150,000; total, \$1,488,000. As to the practicability of converting the Columbia and Minneapolis into mother boats for submarines, the Chief Constructor's report says that "by the removal of about two-thirds of the boiler power and two of the three engines these vessels could completely care for a division of seven submarines, and by so doing the best use which now appears possible would be made of these vessels. Their insufficient armament and protection renders them unsuitable for general service without alteration. Their large size renders them unsuitable also for police duty. Their insufficient armament and protection render them unsuitable for efficient propulsion at a speed sufficiently high to permit their use as scouts, while to obtain a speed suitable for this purpose would, in any event, involve new machinery. It is doubtful whether a vessel entirely suitable for this purpose could be constructed having less size than these or at a cost as small as would be involved by altering them."

In explanation of the hostility Secretary Meyer appears to be encountering in Congress in the endeavor to carry out his plans of naval administration, a correspondent says: "Mr. Meyer and a large number of the line officers have seemingly associated scientific management with the construction corps, and have proceeded to attack it with as much vigor as they have attacked the naval constructors and this in spite of the fact that the first steps toward scientific management were taken by Admiral Goodrich, the senior member of their own corps. There is a feeling that all of the good work done in helping the Navy toward efficient management has been hunted down and wiped out of existence wherever it could be found. In the most conspicuous instance of the application of our principles of management, namely, that of Naval Constructor Evans in the Mare Island Navy Yard, after Evans had worked patiently and extremely efficiently for three years in building up the most successful illustration of good management that had ever been seen in any of the navy yards, Mr. Meyer appointed six or eight line officers to go out to Mare Island and tear the whole thing out, root and branch. In about two weeks' time, this completely obliterated the patient work of men devoted to the interests of the Navy which had taken three years to build up."

The Baltimore Sun reports that several of the nations approached have given unofficial approval to the project of a peace commission, for which Congress has provided. Among these are Italy and Mexico. Several men have been under consideration for head of the commission, among them Charles W. Fairbanks, Senator Elihu Root, representative of the United States at The Hague; Mr. Joseph W. Choate and Representative D. J. Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch, which has never favored the Dick bill, says: "It is impossible to maintain the National Guard under the conditions of the Dick law, and at the recent convention of the National Guard Association, held at St. Louis, it was recommended that Congress be asked for such additional legislation as will make the Militia an effective arm of the Service. The War Department at Washington would provide the means necessary for the accomplishment of this result by organizing and instructing a citizen soldiery that would be effective in time of war and assure the safety of the several states in time of peace. It is proposed that the enlisted men in the National Guard shall receive twenty-five per cent. of the pay received by the soldiers in the Regular Army, and that the officers of the National Guard shall receive fifteen per cent. of the pay of the officers in the Regular Service. This would give the officers about enough money to provide and care for their uniforms and the private soldiers a very modest sum for their needs in meeting the extraordinary expense in the patriotic luxury of serving their country among its fighting men. The amount required for the proper instruction and keep of the National Guard would aggregate \$6,000,000 annually, a small sum in comparison with the ends to be attained, and far less than the amount that would be required in arming and disciplining an army out of raw material in case of war. \* \* \* Within the last two weeks the country has been advised from day to day of an impending crisis, and all sorts of foolish things have been said about a National Council of Defense against an invasion from the East; but the surest Council of Defense would be found in the organization of a well equipped Militia."

U.S. Consul General Anderson, of Hong Kong, reports that the Manila government has put in effect parcel post arrangements with Hong Kong, which will enable Philippine people to import without delay many things from Hong Kong, the great distributing point for foreign merchandise in the East. A money order convention also will go into effect very soon. Hitherto no convenient arrangements for exchange of money or goods by mail between the Philippines and Hong Kong have existed. The new arrangement does not affect the universal postal union convention between the United States and Great Britain, but provides for an exchange of parcels between the two colonies direct. Articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards and written matter, shall be admitted up to eleven pounds. The maximum size package is three and a half feet in length. Rates for the Philippines for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight will be twelve cents gold, and for each additional pound or fraction thereof twelve cents. Rates for Hong Kong for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 35 cents Mexican, or 14.7 cents gold, and for each additional pound, 35 cents Mexican, or 14.7 cents gold. There is no charge for delivery of packages at either post-office, but in the Philippines not over five cents gold and in Hong Kong not over 15 cents Mexican or 6.3 cents gold for each parcel, regardless of weight, may be charged for delivery by carrier. Packages may also be registered, and the senders shall make a customs declaration as to the contents, value, etc., of the package. All packages are subject to customs duties and regulations of either country.

In an effort to obtain a reconsideration of the Neah Bay improvement which has been adversely reported upon by the district Engineer officer, the shipping interests of Puget Sound are quoting liberally from the report of Nov. 10, 1897, of a preliminary examination by Capt. Harry Taylor, Corps of Engineers, now lieutenant colonel, with station at New London, Conn., who described the dangers of anchoring in Neah Bay, exposed as it is to the northwest, with seas breaking entirely over it in heavy weather. Capt. Arthur Williams, Corps of Engineers, who has been in charge of the Seattle office during the temporary absence for several months of Major C. W. Kutz and who submitted the unfavorable report, is receiving the full force of the criticism of the shipping men of that district interested in promoting the proposed improvements. Captain Williams's station is on the Columbia River, where he is in charge of the construction of the government jetty at the mouth of that stream. He is familiar with conditions of wind and tide in the Puget Sound district and it can safely be said that his report was made in the full belief that he was furthering public interests in explaining the objections to the Neah Bay improvement scheme.

The Annapolis, Md., correspondent of the Baltimore News of Dec. 19 says: "Offense is taken by officials here at an article in this week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which reference is made to 'deplorable and demoralizing conditions in the city outside of the Government reservation.' Prominent residents of the town resent the muckraking which has been aimed at them. Failure of the Naval Academy authorities to permit midshipmen to give testimony in cases brought by the state's attorney is said to be the reason the 'speak-easies' and other evil places cannot be broken up. An effort will be made by the county officials to have the Academy officials turn over to the state's attorney all the evidence that has been heard in connection with the recent cases of drunkenness." This correspondent adds that the article referred to "has stirred the town," which we are glad to hear, for it is time that it was aroused.

The Philippines branch of the U.S. Revolver Association recently shot four matches at Zamboanga. First Lieut. John S. Upham, 3d Inf., made the highest score in each match, and won the award of four gold and silver championship medals. Lieut. C. O. Heath, P.S., was next, winning two silver medals and one of bronze. Capt. Woodson Hocker, 3d Inf., won one silver and one bronze, and Lieut. Patrick McNally, P.S., one bronze medal. The association has aroused much interest in this very important feature of an officer's training.

The New York Sun calls attention to one important consideration in reference to the sending of our Battleship Fleet to Germany, and that is the expense to officers of the necessary reciprocation of hospitalities. Only \$5,000 was allowed Admiral Schroeder for this purpose, and as the Sun says: "It was a thin pat of butter to spread over so much bread. It would have been thinner still, almost attenuated, in fact, had the slice been enlarged."

#### REPAIRS TO SHIPS IN FLEET.

Instructive facts about the value of repair ships to fleets were given to the House Naval Committee on Dec. 14 by Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. It has been his experience, he said, that repairs made to machinery on board ship are not temporary, but in most cases are done as well as they can be done anywhere. While a new cylinder could not be made, it could be reborred. This was actually done on a battleship between Colombo and Suez, while it was steaming at ten knots, and did not take her out of her position in the fleet. That was a main high-pressure cylinder. The battleship reborred the cylinder with the facilities on board, although the repair ship made certain forgings for enlarging the piston. The Panther has been of the greatest assistance to the bureau in taking the stitch in time, which makes unnecessary more extensive repairs. About seventy per cent. of the outside work done by the Panther was done for the bureau. The chief machinist receiving \$2.79 a day with allowances is better fixed as a chief machinist than as a navy yard mechanic. By replacing the warrant machinists, who are all enlisted men, by civilians of equal ability the Navy would have to pay them \$3.50 a day, besides paying more to subsist them. It is just as necessary to have a repairship in peace as in war. It is almost impossible to improvise a repairship in an emergency. After a battle, if seriously damaged as to the hull, a ship would probably have to go to a yard, but a repairship can be built that would help her a great deal.

In the machinery a repairship could do practically all the repairs to such a damaged ship, excepting the damage to cylinders, castings and extensive damage to the boilers. Indeed, a repairship might even enable a ship badly damaged to take her place again in the fighting line. While there is much work in the general overhaul of a ship that is beyond the capacity of a repairship, the Engineer-in-Chief expressed the hope that in the future the general overhaul of ships in steam engineering will be confined largely to the renewal of boilers, repairing of boiler casings, realignments when necessary of main engines, etc. Mr. Hobson said he believed in the repairship for he had seen it demonstrate its usefulness in the Spanish War, but he thought there might be such a thing as magnifying its worth for current repairs, which would result ultimately in their being more expensive, an opinion in which the Bureau Chief acquiesced. The latter said that one repairship is necessary for each sixteen battleships, one for a fleet of submarines and one for a fleet of destroyers. The two latter could be smaller. Some of the best colliers now becoming obsolete could be converted into repairships for destroyers. The \$20,000 increase asked for the experiment station at the Naval Academy was needed not so much for the midshipmen as for the men being educated there in an advanced course in engineering. Nineteen are taking that course now. The station is just getting started and needs the full amount to get well under way.

Mr. Roberts desired to know whether fuel tests made by the bureau in the Boston yard had not shown the high cost of oil fuel. The Bureau Chief said that the cost per unit of steam power had been shown to be much more with oil than with coal. Mr. Roberts wished to know if the cost was not 200 or 300 per cent. more. The Chief could not recall the exact percentage, but knew it was a great deal more. The tests were abandoned for a time, but owing to a decrease in the cost of fuel oil they have been recently resumed. The steaming horsepower of the fleet this year has been about sixteen per cent. more. The decrease in the cost of fuel used in vessels of the Navy has amounted to \$2,000,000 in the past year. Of this \$750,000 is due to increased efficiency, the rest to decreased cruising.

The reason why the bureau is behind with the Florida is that it was late in giving orders for shaftings and castings. It is estimated that to complete her machinery it will take \$797,330 more, or \$1,813,629, as compared with \$1,715,000 bid by a private firm. The Louisiana cost includes the changing of the engines from inturning to outturning. The lower cost in the case of the privately built Louisiana is ascribed to the lower wages paid in the private yards and to the fact that the navy yard employs machinists and mechanics where the private yard employs apprentice boys and laborers. Beside, the hours are less in the government yard. Another thing, the private yard sublets much of the work, and that, in his opinion, is the best way to have piecework done. While the work of the apprentices and laborers in the private yards is not so good as that done by the higher grade workmen in the navy yard, still it is good enough for what they are employed to do. However, the Chief does not believe our navy yards should change to the low-priced labor of the private yards. It is most necessary to keep up the organization of the navy yard for great emergencies and it would not pay to let it fall off in quality of work for a temporary gain. The Bureau Chief said he had changed his mind about the building of a battleship at a navy yard adding to its efficiency as a repair yard. He used to think it did, but he had come to know better.

#### AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

The two-mile altitude was reached by Arch Hoxsey on Dec. 26 in a Wright biplane at Los Angeles. So rapid are the achievements of the airmen that unless one puts them into chronological order it is hard to form a proper conception of the advance in aviation. Take the matter of altitude alone. Latham, early in January, 1910, set the high mark at Betheny Plain, France, with an altitude of 3,445 feet. Then Paulhan at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 10, raised the figures to 4,164. Here the record hung for nearly half a year, or until July 7, when Latham, at Rheims, France, pushed his way up into the sky until he had reached 4,541 feet. So far the year's height record had been made by Frenchmen, but now America took a hand. It had been the feverish desire of all aviators to be the first to rise higher than a mile, 5,280 feet. This honor came to Walter Brooks at Atlantic City, N.J., on July 9, when he climbed 6,239 feet. This record stood for a month, and then, on Aug. 11, at Lanark, Scotland, Drexel, the American, topped it with an ascent of 6,750 feet. Almost two thousand feet were added to the total on Sept. 3, when, at Deauville, France, Morane rose to 8,471 feet, only to be beaten five days after by the late Chavez, the Peruvian aviator who in a few days lost his life in flying over the mountains between France and Italy. Chavez touched 8,792 feet, and this stood till Oct. 1, when Wynnmalen, a Dutchman, at Mourmelon, France, climbed to 9,186.

Then the American, Ralph Johnstone, who was a short time after to be killed in making a spiral glide to the earth, went up to a height of 9,714 feet at the international meet at New York city on Oct. 31. On Nov. 23 Drexel, at Philadelphia, improved it with 9,970, and the ten thousand figure was the next line to be passed, which was done on Dec. 9, when Legagnoux, at Pau, France, rose to 10,499 feet. On Dec. 26 Arch Hoxsey, who had tried often but never won a world's altitude record, soared to a height of 11,474 feet, or 914 feet more than two miles. Hoxsey started this flight at the Los Angeles tournament before fifty thousand spectators in the teeth of a forty-mile gale that had just a few minutes before wrecked Latham's huge Antoinette monoplane. Hoxsey was so long out of sight that the management feared he had been blown out of his course, but eventually he reappeared to the eyes of the anxious throng and successfully "spiraled" down, landing almost helpless from the extreme cold in the upper air. Latham had circled the course for two hours in his monoplane, but, when slowing down to make a landing, a puff hit the monoplane, and the whole fabric pitched to the ground from a height of about fifty feet. The machine was totally wrecked, but Latham was only a trifle shaken up. It will be seen that in less than a year the height record has been bettered by 8,029 feet, an astonishing advance when only a few months ago a height of a thousand feet was regarded as a great achievement. Of the twelve altitude records made in 1910 five have been held by Frenchmen and the same number by Americans. It was thought earlier in the year that the biplane would outclass the monoplane as a climber, but Drexel shattered this belief when at Philadelphia, in a Blériot monoplane, he rose to 9,970 feet. It now seems to be the general belief that either plane will do the climbing required of it, and that it is a matter of engine power.

Grahame-White, who suffered a bad fall in practicing for the Channel flight a few days ago in England, and whose aeroplane was burned on Christmas Day, decided to forego all further attempts at flight across the Channel for the De Forest \$20,000 prize. Cecil Grace, nephew of the late ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, who was lost in making a return flight across the English Channel last week, has not been found, although extensive search by ships has been made for him. Charles F. Morok, a Belgian aeroplanist, tried to fly from North Bergen, N.J., across the Hudson River to New York city on Dec. 26, but came to grief a few blocks from the starting point, when the plane smashed into a house and threw the aviator to the ground, causing injuries that sent him to the hospital for several days' treatment.

#### ARMY OFFICERS WITH MILITIA.

Regular officers detailed with the Militia should be given commissions in the state Militia, if they are to be of the greatest service to the National Guard, is the suggestion made by Gen. E. C. Young, commander of the Illinois National Guard. General Young speaks from experience, as Capt. L. D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. James Romayne, U.S.A., retired, now have commissions in the Militia of Illinois. "If the bill now pending before the Military Committees detailing active officers as instructors to the National Guard becomes a law," said General Young, who is in Washington working for the passage of the measure, "the states should immediately take steps by which officers of the Regular Army serving with the National Guard should be given commissions in the Militia. This plan has worked admirably with us in Illinois, and I think that it would do much to increase the usefulness of Army officers as instructors if they become a part of the Guard during the time that they are serving with them. Captain Greene and Captain Romayne are not only the most popular officers in the Guard, but are working wonders in increasing the efficiency of the state troops. If we could have an active officer or officers on the retired list of the ability and fitness of these two officers with every regiment in Illinois, there would be a great difference in the character of the Guard. We are going forward rapidly, but are not doing as much as we should. We need more Army officers in the Militia, and I venture to say that some of the officers in the Army need experience in the National Guard, where they will come in contact with citizen soldiers. I surely hope that the bill as it has been introduced by Senator Dick and Representative Hull will become a law."

There seems to be no uniformity among Army officers detailed to the National Guard as to the purposes to which an armory should be put outside the strictly military duties. One officer will be found advocating the broadest use, even to the point of making the armory an athletic and social club, while another will insist that the building should be an armory and nothing else, while still another will select certain social diversions on which he would put a taboo. We shall cite a few instances to make our point clear. Major W. E. Ellis, C.A.C., U.S.A., after spending some time with the National Guard forces of Connecticut, says: "The various cities visited do not furnish the quota that they should for the local artillery companies. There is very little incentive for a man to enlist in the Militia. To obtain enlistments the service should be made as attractive as possible. The first requisite is to make the armory a social and athletic club as well as a drill hall. Generally speaking, organization commanders did not appear to appreciate the necessity of emphasizing club features. The second requisition is to allow at the annual encampment the maximum of recreation, pass privileges and visits of friends consistent with military efficiency. The isolation of some of the forts in the New London district and the limited boat transportation available interferes to a great extent with such privileges. Some officers favor a consolidated camp at Fort H. G. Wright, while others favor assignments to all posts, the assignments being the same each year. Coast Artillery companies of the Militia should be assigned to batteries out of commission.

"To develop emulation in military duties, as well as to allow greater recreational and social privileges, it would be a good policy to establish a camp of the whole corps at one post and to assign each company to a battery of the same type and caliber as it is assigned to for the first line service." Some may find in the above a different point of view from that taken by Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, 10th U.S. Inf., who was assigned to the troops of Indiana, and who writes: "The armory facilities are hopelessly inadequate for the need of the organizations concerned. In no case did I find the armory owned by the state. The best class of young men will continue, as heretofore, to take no interest in the National Guard until the state sees fit to provide suitable and reasonably attractive armories. The building must be first and last an armory and nothing else." Going still further,

Major Thomas Wilhelm, U.S.A., retired, inspector general California National Guard, in his annual report to the Governor, just issued, advocates the abolition of dancing in armories on the ground that it injures the floor for drill purposes. It is not easy to see how the floor can be harmed unless it is waxed, or unless the feet of California ladies are so small that their heels make dents in the wood. In the old days in New York wax used to be plentifully scattered over the armory floors before dancing. This made the boards as slippery as ice and men while drilling would fall down, sometimes several at a time, as if they had been picked off by an enemy's sharpshooters. Now, however, in well regulated armories waxing only of mustaches is permitted. If dancing injures floors, what would Major Wilhelm say at armory athletic games if he could see bicycles in a spill skidding along the floor and biting pieces out of the wood with the pedals or crank pins.

An unusual Miltia condition is reported from Minnesota by Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th U.S. Inf., who was assigned to the troops of that state. He finds the enlisted men too much enamored of rifle shooting. He writes: "Too much time and stress is put on rifle competitions in the National Guard. A great many men remain in the Guard for the purpose of shooting and for nothing else. One company that led in the state in rifle practice, when it came to squad drill did not know the first thing. Rifle practice is important, but it should not be allowed to take the place of everything." We know some Eastern National Guard officers who would consider it a very delightful thing indeed if their men would fall in love with rifle shooting. Lieut. C. R. Bennett, 17th U.S. Inf., assigned to the National Guard of South Carolina, makes recommendations that probably would chill the enthusiastic love of the Minnesotans for his rifle. He would have the rifles, bayonets, bayonet scabbards, and gun slings, as well as the other equipments, cleaned by the individual enlisted man, who should be required to keep his arms and equipment in proper shape. With this end in view, Lieutenant Bennett recommends that the last ten minutes of each drill period, if this amount of time cannot be added to the time allowed for the drill, be spent in the thorough cleaning by the individual enlisted man of his rifle and bayonet and other equipment when necessary, this work to be done under the supervision of the company officers. When handling the rifle at drills, on parades, etc., Lieutenant Bennett thinks it would be wise for each man to wear white cotton gloves for the purpose of preventing the magazine floor plates and other metal parts from becoming rusted by perspiration."

#### THE MAXIM SILENCER.

In the Scientific American Supplement Brig. Gen. J. P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, discusses at length the subject of a silencer for military rifles, and describes some investigations he made thirty-five years ago in sound deadening. "To Mr. Maxim," says General Farley, "is due the sole credit of its development or practical application, and here I may say that for one I saw this thing coming on as long ago as the summer of 1875. The late Col. James G. Benton, of the Ordnance Department, U.S.A., with whom I was serving, directed me, as his assistant at the National Armory, to make certain experiments undertaken in consequence of observations made by Q.M. Gen. M. C. Meigs, U.S.A., during his tour in Europe.

"While engaged in experiments bearing upon this matter I lengthened as well as shortened the service rifle barrel, caliber .45, and when employing the service charge of powder (70 grains) and the service bullet, at that time 405 grains, it became manifest, in the course of experiment, that a large proportion of the black powder charge for service length of barrel (thirty-two inches) was not consumed in the barrel, and only a fraction of the work, therefore, was done upon the bullet that was expected. To gain then the full effectiveness of the powder charge it became necessary to lengthen the barrel by gradual process until a maximum length of some 120 inches was attained, and a muzzle velocity of some 1,700 feet second secured, as against but 1,260 feet second, where the powder was but partially consumed, as for the normal thirty-two inches in length of barrel. Of course, no thought was had at the time of carrying the service length of barrel to such extremity save in this.

"The Moore silencer is a spiral head or tube vented through to permit the gradual escape of gas, and it is in principle the same as that I have had in view for many years.

"The absurdity is manifest of regarding noiselessness in a military weapon in a criminal or anti-humanitarian light, where invisibility, due to lack of smoke, is passed over lightly, and this, too, in the face of the deadly execution due to smokeless invisibility in the South African war.

"Imbued then, as I have been for many years, with the result of my accidental discovery at the armory, I have looked forward to the day—now about to arrive—when absolute invisibility in the weapon shall be achieved and noiselessness in large degree accomplished. The files of the Ordnance Bureau, U.S.A., bear evidence of my attempts to have a special rifle of small caliber constructed, of length sufficient to deaden the noise of discharge, but this without avail, my scheme being regarded as somewhat chimerical. I was brought to think very seriously on this subject of noiselessness by a letter addressed to me in 1900 from the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL while I commanded the Watervliet Arsenal and Gun Factory. A gentleman of Pittsburgh, Pa., John E. Bissell, claimed that he could build a noiseless gun, so far as explosion is concerned, in which water, oil, alcohol or any liquid could be used as the expelling medium for the projectile. This proposition met with no encouragement at my hands, but my superintendent, Mr. Christiansen, master mechanic of the gun shops, at my suggestion, devised a cut-off or valve, which he claimed might operate to bottle up the gas, and in this manner deaden the sound of discharge.

"My specific desire (officially expressed) was at, say, about sixteen inches from the bottom of the bore of a .30 caliber rifle to add a length to the barrel in which the grooves could be deepened or, better still, eliminated, the forward section of the barrel being vented, so as to whistle off the gases, instead of permitting them to strike the air with a sharp thud.

"Noiselessness is not a thing *per se* as relates to a military weapon. The term must be used only in a comparative sense, just as we speak of smokelessness in powder; and let it not be forgotten that in one of the Eastern conflicts four hundred Russian field guns with all their accessories were practically placed *hors de combat* by being entirely exposed and under fire of three hundred guns of the Japanese army, which were secreted,

and could neither be seen nor heard. They could not be heard by the Russians because of the din of bursting shell and shrapnel overhead and because of the noise the Russians were making with their own guns, in the vain endeavor to hit something, they knew not what. Neither to be seen nor heard on the field of battle is then the legitimate conclusion of the argument of to-day; and when being heard is so far regulated as not to betray the firer's position the problem for the occasion, at least, is solved. This was often the case, both in the South African and the Eastern conflicts."

Quoting from his official report, published in O.N. No. 38, dated National Armory, April 2, 1875, General Farley says: "Here, then, as long ago as 1875, was the first distinct approach to a rifle that should be invisible to the enemy, the black powder converting in fact to a true smokeless powder, and this long before nitro-compounds or so-called smokeless powders came into use. Here also, and for the first time, was presented what might now be regarded as the legitimate conclusion of the argument—a noiseless and an invisible gun."

#### FRENCH IMPRESSIONS OF OUR FLEET.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

The prolonged sojourn in the Brest and Cherbourg roadsteads of the Howard and Vreeland divisions of the U.S. Battle Fleet, together with the visit of the American seamen to Paris, has attracted general attention in France, making a deep impression in all circles and causing Frenchmen to realize objectively the rise of American naval power. The sturdy appearance of the crews, as well as the amiable intercourse which established from the first between Gallic and United States officers, were the object of favorable comment; and if Paris and provincial papers somewhat exaggerated the unpleasantness which arose in the harbors through the dishonesty of a few traders, they have been, on the other hand, loud in their praise of the formidable looking Louisianas and Georgias, bristling with guns, and rendered outwardly all the more formidable by being moored alongside obsolete 12,000-ton cuirassés of the St. Louis and Carnot types.

To French naval men who examined them critically from a professional standpoint the United States battleships revealed themselves as splendid war machines, obviously designed by practical men primarily with a view to fighting, but all the same admirably fitted internally with comfortable quarters and up-to-date arrangements, and far in advance of French ships in most respects. Everywhere on board there were signs of discipline, orderliness and cleanliness, officers giving the impression of having their men under perfect control. There can be no doubt as to the visit being a success from an international standpoint.

The comparative merits of the United States battle divisions have, of course, been the object of an animated discussion in naval circles, and it is a prevailing opinion here among experts that, outside of the English home fleet, there is nothing in Europe able to tackle Admiral Schroeder's armada. Even the twenty-four battleships which Germany could put into line (by bringing in her reserve) would find themselves excelled in gun power and in general qualities by the sixteen American ships. The Delaware and North Dakota, with their broadside of ten 305 mil. guns, and the Michigan and South Carolina, which fire abreast eight guns of similar caliber, are considered as being more than a match for the four Nassaus, armed with the inferior 280 mil. weapon and only able to train broadside eight out of the twelve heavy cannon they have on board. It has been calculated—counting only turret guns—that the broadside of the German Dreadnought division only amounts to 10,880 kilos, as compared with 14,200 kilos for the four United States all-big-gun ships. And there can be no doubt as to a Louisiana, Georgia or even a Idaho being much more than able to hold her own against a 13,200-ton Deutschland, without speaking of the obsolete and weakly armed Wettins and Kaisers. The American ships of the line would have advantage in all ways over their Teutonic opponents, viz., heavy guns and medium sized guns of larger calibers (305 against 280 and 240, and 203 and 178 against 170 and 150 mil. weapons) and superior protective system. The weight of the broadside of the Georgia, for instance, is 2,566 kilos, against little over 1,800 kilos for the German Deutschland type. Well it may be said that the "citoyens de la libre Amérique" have got a proper return for the money expended in their fleet!

The secret of American naval power is to be sought not so much in the achievements of the "mighty dollar" as in the wisdom of the United States maritime authorities in giving ever the first place in their designs to size and hitting power, and in pinning their faith to large ships and to large guns, without sacrificing (as have done the Germans) penetration to volume of fire. This is what Frenchmen clearly realize when they compare with the sixteen battleships of the United States Atlantic Fleet (the smallest of which displaces nearly 14,000 tons) the Première and Deuxième Escadre, which comprises a heterogeneous collection of fourteen ships, ranging from 11,000 tons to 14,900, and rather undergunned relatively to their tonnage. There is as yet nothing in the French service comparing with the Delawares and Michigans, but it is the opinion of optimistically inclined Gallic officers that the Georgia and Louisianas types would have at sea no great advantage over the Patries and Libertés. At first sight this contention does not appear to be supported by a comparison between the American and French designs:

	Patrie.	Liberté.	Georgia.	ana.
Displacement .....	14,870	14,900	14,970	16,200
Trial speed .....	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.8
Belt (in mils.) .....	280	280	279	279
Heavy guns .....	4-305	4-305	4-304	4-304
Medium guns .....	18-165	10-194	8-203	8-203
	12-152	12-178	12-178	

Weight of broadside in kilos .....

1,828 1,820 2,570 2,500

The crushing superiority of the United States battleships in hitting power is made clear, and this, after all, is the essential thing; but this does not prevent French naval men pointing out numbers of good points in favor of their cuirassés. The Patries and Libertés have a freeboard forward of over twenty-three feet at normal load, against only nineteen for the Louisianas, and the advantages of great height above water are not to be denied in heavy weather, as was seen during the run Brest-New York at sixteen knots, accomplished by the Le Port division. Similarly the French medium sized guns, which are mostly in turrets far apart on the upper deck, some twenty-nine feet above the water line, only offer

a small target, while they can be fought in any weather. The same cannot be said of the 6 and 7 inch battery of the American ships, which is barely fifteen feet above water, and presents a continuous target of good length. Greater arc of fire also belongs to the French guns. As to protection, the United States vessels have an extensive side armor covering the funnel and turret bases, which is totally absent in their French rivals. These, on the other hand, are superiorly defended on their ends, their bows, for instance, being encased in steel up to 5.20 meters above the water line.

These considerations serve to explain the claim made in some quarters that a Patrie could fight a Georgia with some chance of success, especially in rough weather. There remains, however, the fear that the shower of metal and explosives which the superior volume of fire of the Georgia would allow her, from the outset, to pour over her opponent might disable the Gallic cuirassé, rendering useless all the talent and cleverness Paris constructors have been at pains to embody in her mighty hull. The truth is that there is a wide divergence in the principles upheld in the American and French schools of naval architecture. The United States constructors, in conformity with the traditions of their Navy, and with true military spirit, have the destruction of the enemy, swift and sure, as main preoccupation, while the Gallic mind, losing from sight the essential thing to attach itself to futile details, thinks first of the defense, and replaces in his designs guns by armor. Instead of aiming at striking decisive blows, and of remembering that a vigorous attack has ever been found the most effective means of defense, it is concerned with the effects of the enemy's artillery, provides a continuous belt armor of great thickness, satisfied that by so doing he saves hundreds of his countrymen from drowning, and prepares his ships for end-on fighting, which renders blows less deadly.

Against this defensive policy, which is the outcome of French history and of the fights of the past against superior numbers, strong protests have been made in recent years by influential naval men, and, as a result, gun power in the Voltaires and Courbets has not been sacrificed to protection to the same extent as in former types, though French love for outward neatness and harmony is seen in the refusal of the Paris Bureau Technique to place "en échelons" (like in the Argentine Rivadavia) the amidships turrets of the new 23,500-ton ships, though this modification (important from a military standpoint) is favored generally by naval opinion. On the whole, French naval construction is now undergoing a gradual evolution and approaching American ideals, but it will be yet for some time to come marked by extreme prudence and extreme conservatism.

The Michigans and Delawares have been frankly admired, and many officers who have visited them have since become warm partisans of the "American" axial line of turrets, judged to offer the greatest practical arc of fire and the highest military utilization of the heavy artillery. In this respect the American visit is likely to have an influence on future French construction, especially on the 1912 ships, which are to carry the new 340 mil. caliber, now being prepared.

#### AN ELOQUENT NOTE OF WARNING.

The San Diego (Cal.) Union reports a speech made at a public dinner in that city by Gen. Homer Lea, who, it states, gets his rank from the Chinese imperial army. It says:

"General Lea is an earnest speaker. His words carry the force of his conviction. Military and naval men listened with rapt attention to every utterance. His sentences came like the thundering roar of artillery.

"The captain of industry," he said, "builds up his little structure which can be destroyed in a day, but never was there a nation that has not been built up and maintained by the blood and sinew of war."

"A hush fell over the banquet hall. "Europe is but a few days distant from our ports. The speed annihilators of the ocean can carry armies to our shores in less time than it would take an army to make a march during the Civil War. The world to-day is no longer than the United States was sixty years ago."

"The isolation of America is a false idea. That the American people can arise and repel a foreign invader is a false idea. Never was there a single instance in the history of the world when a people untrained in the art of war arose and destroyed an invader.

"Whatever the captains of industry may say, the wheat of Dakota will not serve on the firing line. The wool that is raised on the back of the sheep in our mountains will not serve as a breastworks. All those things cannot be used to protect the wealth of the captains of industry. All the wealth of the world cannot buy the eye that looks along the barrel of a rifle.

"The power of a nation, strange as it may seem, weakens as that nation grows rich. Every time a nation has fallen before the forces of an invading army it has been a rich nation. Every time in the history of the world that a nation conquered that conquering nation was a poor nation."

"The speaker here reviewed the great men of war who had destroyed empires to show that valor was born generally in hardship and privation, and that decline began with indolence and ease.

"Now, on the other side," continued the General, as he pointed to the west, "we have a nation which we condescend to look upon with consideration. I have heard it said in Los Angeles that if that nation should invade our shore the police force of Pasadena would repel its army. What does that boast mean? It means vainglory. It means ignorance. What is the Japanese taught? He is taught to go to death with a laugh. He goes to death eagerly. He goes into battle primed for death."

"General Lea, who was speaking extemporaneously, declared that the uniform of the American soldier and sailor was considered a badge of servitude.

"The curse of this spirit has fallen on America," he continued with dramatic emphasis. "The fever-stricken swamps, the anguish, the pain, the heroism of the men who wear that badge are forgotten. "If those things give us trouble, put them aside," is the cry of the captains of industry while they are erecting stone edifices which can be destroyed with shell. With the exception of the American Navy we are less able to defend ourselves to-day than we were at any other time in our history. There is no such thing as operating from a base of war, once the sea has been gained."

"It was at this point that the speaker described the defenselessness of the cities on the Pacific coast. He explained that an invading army would not land at the fortified ports. An attack on San Francisco would not be made through the Golden Gate.

"Once an enemy lands within fifty miles of any of our coast cities those cities would fall without a shot. You might as well put your fortifications on the top of

the Bitter Root Mountains or sink them into your rivers and harbors.

"An attack on San Francisco would be made from Monterey Bay, and the enemy would move on that city in a bloodless victory."

The speaker explained that lines of defense extending thirty-two miles south and fifteen miles north of San Francisco would be required to repel the invaders—a line so long that there are not enough men in the Regular Army to fill it. He said that with the water supply of Sweetwater dam cut off the city could withstand an attack of only three days.

"The seizure of Los Angeles, in which he said more than half the wealth of Southern California was concentrated, would mean the subjugation of the entire southern part of the state.

"The defenseless position of San Diego, with its single line of railroad, was next shown.

"You cannot stop war," concluded General Lea. "It has come to us from primitive man. It is a part of our nature. It cannot be crushed out without destroying human nature.

"People who rise up en masse, untrained in the art of war, are as useless as blubber. They are slaughtered, and the enemy easily wades through their blood to victory and subjugation."

#### VETERANS AND NATIONALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your article in the issue of Nov. 26 concerning the money value of preparation for war, as illustrated by the figures contained in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions, hardly tells half the truth.

"Veterans" are of modern growth. Societies of "veterans" did not exist much before 1899. Such titles were unheard of, and it remained for "the most stupendous war of modern times" (1898) to develop the societies of "veterans."

There has been nothing since 1784 better calculated to sap the patriotic spirit of our people than our system of pensions due to the Civil War.

We have become convinced that pensions are our right. The Lord alone knows how many pensions are paid to "married widows," to children born before 1866 and not yet 16 years old, to "worthy veterans" that never were enlisted, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Already our "Spanish war veterans" exceed in number the men that heard hostile shots. Where is all this to end? If half the money paid to this myriad of fraudulent "deserving widows," dependent minors and "old veterans" were spent to protect the country even the average Congressman could have seen the pork barrel.

The greatest military misfortune that ever befell the United States was the War of the Rebellion. As far as military preparations were concerned each side began practically equal, which we forget. Hence the misfortune. In 1861 there was not a first class European power that could not have marched an army, once landed, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and they can do it now. In 1865 all the nations in Europe combined could not have done it. Yet the fearful cost by which this condition was attained troubles not the brain of the "whip creation" American of to-day. I would recommend for careful reading the late General Upton's unfinished notes on "The Military Policy of the U.S." If the majority of our legislators will read these notes perhaps a few of them may forget that Podunk and Squeedunk alone exist and discover there is a broad land surrounding their own insignificant locality called the United States of America. If a nation loving body ever should be formed by some such means, probably, though hardly possibly, it may be brought to realize that the mere existence, as a voting possibility, of Podunk or Squeedunk depends upon the integrity of the United States, not as a vote producing "peepul," but as a nation.

We who love our country hope most fervently that before too late some public *national* men may arise; men that think more of the United States than of a "desiree"; men that are willing to forego "vindication" at the polls by voting against pension sop, or local pork; men that are not at the beck and call of every short-haired woman and long-haired man; men that are not afraid of every Sam Parks or other convict; men, in short, that are *national* in the real sense of the word and patriotic, as were such men as Patrick Henry, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Speaker: I am in favor of the Old Flag and—an appropriation.

U. S.

#### MR. BAILEY MILLARD EXPLAINS.

Palisade, N.J., Dec. 23, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You recently published a letter from Corporal Moreland, of Fort McPherson, addressed to me. Permit me to enclose a copy of a letter I have this day sent to him. Although you have criticised my articles on the Army, I don't think we are very far apart in our desire to see the Service improved as much as possible, a point upon which my letter is chiefly concerned.

BAILEY MILLARD.

New York, Dec. 23, 1910.

George Moreland, Corp. Co. L, 17th Inf.,  
Fort McPherson, Ga.

Dear Sir: Your good letter inviting me to come and spend a month at Fort McPherson as a guest of the post and see how your soldiers live reached me only this moment, although I understand it already has been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Permit me to say, in reply, that I thank you and Colonel Van Orsdale most heartily for your pleasant invitation, which is both courteous and hospitable. Had it come two or three months ago I should have been most happy to accept it, but at present I regret extremely to say that this is impossible.

If you know, as perhaps you do, how articles are prepared for magazines, you will understand my difficulty. They generally are written a long way ahead of publication. For example, I wrote the first chapter of the Army story last April, but it was not published until September, and so on throughout the series, which will soon close. I am now at work upon an entirely different series, and could not possibly get away from my office, although nothing would please me better than to go South at this season and visit your post, which, I am sure, by the tone of your letter, must be an ideal one from either a soldier's or civilian's point of view. I have, indeed, no doubt that I should find the conditions there most excellent.

Your letter seems to me to indicate an earnest desire on the part of your commanding officer and his men to aid the work which the Cosmopolitan has undertaken;

that is, to give, by the widest publicity, such real aid to the Service—by criticism of its defects—as shall result in its highest efficiency. This is an age in which the science of business efficiency is being most closely studied, and I do not see why the best business methods should not be pursued in the Army, particularly as to the treatment of employees. As for the dominancy of the harsh military idea, its day has passed.

I believe that these articles on desertion have already been of much benefit to the Army and to the country. I judge this by the recommendations made by the Judge Advocate General and other high officers, by the remedial legislation that has been proposed and by the immense number of congratulatory letters that I am receiving from day to day from officers and enlisted men that have the good of the Service at heart, and who are with me in the desire to purge the Service of its admittedly grievous faults, particularly that of the inhumane treatment of soldiers.

As for the carpers, who, by the way, are in the negligible majority, I think they have helped, too, though unwittingly, for they have shown, by upholding these faults of our outworn military system, just who is responsible for them.

You and your courteous colonel invite me to come and see what is presumably an ideal post. I invite you to a still more thoughtful consideration of those fifty thousand deserters and the reasons why they have left the Army. Not my theoretical reasons, but their practical ones.

Let us all think on these things, and not try to smooth them over nor cover them up, but to strike as many blows as possible against inhumanity, both in and out of the Army. For, after all, it is inhumanity that is at the root of the evil, as has been fully shown by the military work and the writings of Col. R. L. Bullard, now of the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and has been fully demonstrated by the results of his humane, I might say fatherly, treatment of the enlisted men under him in war time and time of peace. I would recommend his example to all Army officers as a model and provedly successful one.

Please present my compliments to Colonel Van Orsdale and show him this letter, that he may understand why I cannot avail myself of his kind invitation.

Yours very truly,

BAILEY MILLARD.

We have received numerous letters in reply to Mr. Millard's article, and in flat contradiction of his statements, from men who have had large experience in the ranks of the enlisted men. To publish these would occupy too much of our space, and they would not reach through our columns the class for which they are intended, our readers being already sufficiently well informed as to the facts. One correspondent, Drum Major Stephen Karasek, Columbus Barracks, sends us a copy of a letter addressed to the Cosmopolitan, in which he says:

"I am writing you in behalf of 400 permanent party men (the majority old soldiers) stationed at this depot, ninety per cent. of whom I have personally interrogated, and who unanimously desire that I take this means of expressing to you what they consider to be a gross misrepresentation of their life as soldiers, as published in your magazine under the heading, 'The Story of a Deserter,' and of their chosen profession of arms, the most honorable calling a man may have, that of serving his country honorably. I have served fifteen years in the Army, have one brother in his seventeenth year of service, another in his third year of service; all are non-commissioned officers. During my service I have heard of only a few complaints similar to those quoted in your article, and they came from men who were worthless good-for-nothings and a detriment to any community. Enclosed is the Christmas menu for the organization to which I belong, as well as the menu for thirty days prior to this. You will see that the Government provides us liberally in this respect, and this mess is conducted strictly from the government allowance, and not from other sources."

Other statements received are to the same effect. One correspondent, who denies in detail Mr. Millard's statements, has been nine years in the Army. He says as to his service: "I have served in three different branches of the Service (Cavalry, Coast Artillery Corps and Field Artillery), both in the United States and in foreign country. I have served as a private and as non-commissioned officer in four different organizations, from each of which I was honorably discharged with character excellent. My duties have brought me in contact with hundreds of officers and thousands of enlisted men; served with them in the field, garrison, marches, on transports and wherever duty called us to."

#### A GRAIN OF WHEAT IN A BUSHEL OF CHAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While Bailey Millard's first article was ridiculous and his last positively amusing, there is no denying the fact that he does occasionally place his finger on the right spot. For instance, when he calls attention to our custom of announcing the coming of an inspector a week before-hand we must admit that he scores a point. An inspector would certainly get a more correct impression of an Army post were he to come unheralded and at unexpected times.

Another shaft of truth that hits us hard is the allusion to the "back of the poster." Is not the average recruiting officer too silent on this subject when he is swearing men into the Service? As a rule, they make no mention of it; and the result is that the majority of recruits enter the Service with a very hazy idea—or no idea at all—of what will be required of them in the way of fatigue duty. And when they realize it, and then look back at the pretty pictures on the recruiting posters, they sometimes get the honest impression that they have been lured into the Service under false pretenses.

Have you ever seen the Navy posters—the ones with a nice boy in blue waving a signal flag from the bridge? Well, the writer shipped in the Navy once, and, although some twenty years have rolled away, he still remembers the shock his tender sensibilities received. The first time he answered the merry whistle of the boatswain's mate announcing "mess gear" he found himself at a table with a score of other men, three of whom were negroes and the rest Irish and Swedes! Is it any wonder that he turned and went back up on deck and took another look at the flag, to make sure that he hadn't landed in the wrong ship? And when he learned later on that every petty officer in the fireroom was an Irishman and every one on deck a Scandinavian (with an occasional "lime juice" who had deserted from the British navy), and that an American stood about as much chance of getting

a "crow" as he had of landing in Congress—when he had learned all this was he glad that he had enlisted? Well, hardly! He wished he had seen the back of the poster before swearing away three years of his life.

The naval officers of that remote period used to complain (whether they do now or not the writer is in no position to say) that Americans were not to be depended upon; that they had a habit of deserting. Sure they deserted! And why? Because they balked at the color line and the foreign population and the other things they didn't know about when they enlisted. They had seen only one side of the poster. And if the writer had not been more Dutch than anything else he would probably have deserted, too. Heaven knows he used to think of it often enough!

Let us give the devil his due. Bailey Millard has raised a good point. Let us show the recruit both sides of the poster before we swear him in. When he has had a good look at the front side, with its pretty boys in blue and prancing horses, turn it around and show him the dish rag and the pick and shovel. Tell him frankly that he will get a certain amount of kitchen police and more or less fatigue duty. Then he will have no kick coming. GEORGE STEUNENBERG, 1st Lieut, 28th Inf.

#### CHRISTMAS DINNERS.

Menus of the Christmas dinners in various organizations of the Army and Navy, if we can judge by those that have been sent to us, showed that the high cost of living did not prevent some very appetizing spreads, and that the commissary officers were altogether the most popular functionaries for one day at least of the merry Yuletide. On a soft paper, elaborately bordered with an American eagle, bearing in his beak the national colors, was printed the following bill of fare for the Christmas dinner, with a roster of the officers and men, of Company B, 4th U.S. Infantry, Fort Crook, Neb., 1st Lieut Reginald H. Kelley commanding: Chow-chow, celery, pickles; soup, cream of oyster; roast turkey with gravy, giblet dressing, cranberry sauce, creamed peas, mashed potatoes; mince pie, coconuts cake, jelly roll, fruit and nuts; tea, cocoa, coffee and cigars.

In the solemn surroundings of the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, the prison guard, Major Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M., U.S.A., commanding, sat down to this kind of repast: Scalloped oysters, crackers; roast turkey with apple dressing, sliced ham, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes, baked sweet potatoes, stewed corn, green peas, creamed cauliflower, sweet pickles, asparagus tips on toast, hearts of celery, olives; bread, butter; orange cake, pineapple cake, gooseberry pie, apricot pie, sweet potato custard; apples, oranges, bananas; mixed candy; nuts; coffee, sweet cider; cigars, oranges, candies, nuts; coffee, cocoa: cigars.

On soft, light yellow paper, suggestive of the name of the park, was printed the list of good things partaken of by Troop G, 1st U.S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., with 1st Lieut. Timothy M. Coughlan commanding: Oyster soup, celery, olives; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberries, giblet gravy, roast pork; mashed potatoes, creamed peas; lobster salad; apple pie, mince pie, peach pie, sponge cake, fruit cake, layer cake; apples, oranges, candies, nuts; coffee, cocoa: cigars.

The Hospital Corps Detachment, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., printed its menu inside an embossed folder bearing half-tone picture of the hospital building. The eatables were as follows: Blue Points; cream of celery, olives, sweet pickles, celery; roast turkey, chestnut dressing, giblet sauce, cranberry jelly; candied sweet potatoes, buttered beets, asparagus tips en casseroles; Roman punch; hearts of lettuce, mayonnaise; plum pudding, mince pie, fruit cake; fruit, nuts; cigars, cigarettes; coffee.

On a sheet of soft white paper, embellished with red Christmas joy bells, Cosmy, Steward A. Erickson printed this bill of fare for the ship's crew of the U.S.S. Washington: Queen olives, celery, sweet pickles; purée of tomato soup; roast turkey, cranberry sauce, oyster dressing, giblet sauce; mashed potatoes, green peas, sugar corn, baked spiced ham, sweet potatoes; chicken salad, mayonnaise dressing; mince pie, marble cake; oranges, grapes, apples; mixed nuts, assorted candies; cream cheese, crackers; coffee.

On board the U.S.S. Philadelphia, E.R. Wilson, jr., being the passed assistant paymaster, and George von Mohnlein the chief commissary steward, the following spread was provided. The French phraseology of this bill gives it a real Waldorf-Astoria dignity: Oyster cocktail; consommé Royal à la Pesantes; celery, olives, sweet pickles; boiled salmon à la jardinière, potatoes Parisienne; prime ribs of beef, green peas; sugar cured ham, smoked tongue; stuffed turkey, cranberry sauce, sugar corn, lettuce, French dressing, Jersey sweets; assorted pies, cream cheese, pumpernickel; Neapolitan ice cream, fancy cake; oranges, apples, bananas; mixed nuts and raisins; assorted candy; cigars; coffee.

That the N.C.S. and band of the 5th U.S. Field Artillery and the machine-gun platoon of the 15th U.S. Cavalry, on duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., did not want for good things on Christmas Day can be seen from the following bill of fare: Cream of celery soup; olives, celery, piccalilli, shrimp salad, mayonnaise; roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; cold roast veal, currant jelly; mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, asparagus tips in cream, stewed green peas; crackers, cheese, bread, butter; mince pie, apple pie, fruit salad, fruit cake, chocolate cake; apples, Malaga grapes, oranges, nuts, raisins, candy; coffee; cigars.

Among many other fortunate diners in the Services were the members of Company A, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., Capt. E. M. Talbot, Med. Corps, commanding, on duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The 36th Company of Coast Artillery, on duty at Fort Mott, N.J., had quite an elaborate menu card, with the national color and the color of the U.S. Coast Artillery Corps printed in colors on the outside. The cards gave the menu and also a roster of the company, and were tied with a bowknot of red, white and blue. The commissioned officers and principal non-coms. are: Capt. Michael H. Barry, 2d Lieut. Willis Shipp, 1st Sergt. John A. Thornburg, Sergts. Frank W. Braley, James L. Taylor, Walter J. Moffett, George P. Elliott, Charles R. McDaniels, William S. Arthur, Q.M. Sergt. Christ Schifferdecker, Sergts. Charles H. Stinson and William H. Shipley. The menu was: Blue Points on half shell; sweet pickles, olives, hearts of celery; roast turkey, French dressing, cranberry sauce, Bechamel sauce; Lyonnaise potatoes, mashed turnips, green peas, stewed corn, stewed onions; Christmas pudding, mince pie, custard pie, fruit cake, Brunswick jelly cake; orange jelly, confectionery; grapes, bananas, assorted nuts; coffee; cigars; Burgundy ale. The mess sergeant was Q.M. Schifferdecker, and the cooks Frank Sheldon, W. H. Straub and A. M. Burns.

We have received a number of other menu cards, all

of which tell of the good things provided for the inner man. Among the cards received are those from Company E, 10th Infantry, Capt. J. S. Young, Jr., and Company F, 10th Infantry, Capt. J. J. Mayes, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and Troop L, 6th Cavalry, Capt. George P. White, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The Christmas dinner of Troop L, 6th U.S. Cav., at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was a very enjoyable event, and Cooks Decker and Nee were fully equal to the occasion. The following guests enjoyed the hospitality of the troop at dinner: Lieut. Col. M. W. Day, commanding; Major John Heard, commanding 3d Squadron; Capt. George P. White, commanding Troop L; Lieut. Copley Enos, squadron adjutant; Lieut. F. D. Griffith, Lieut. John Heard, Jr., Mrs. Heard, Mrs. White, Mrs. Enos, Mrs. Griffith, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Heard and Master Jack Heard. The officers of the troop and the leading non-coms. are: Capt. George P. White, 1st Lieut. K. A. Joyce, 2d Lieut. F. D. Griffith, 1st Sergt. W. H. Chase, Q.M. Sergt. E. E. Mull, Sergts. Theodore Frede, Joseph K. Zawadski, Harry R. Wilson, Charles Rie, John T. Smith and William Ward.

Interesting Christmas tree exercises were held at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 24, 1910, under the direction of Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf. In addition to the exercises of Dec. 24, which included a violin trio, hunting chorus from "Der Freischütz" (Weber), Sergeant Dommeyer, Otto Winkler, Franz Winkler, Jr., and other musical numbers, distribution of gifts by Santa Claus, etc., there were services at the post gymnasium Sunday, Dec. 25, and a special musical program of high merit.

In reply to certain statements by Sir Hiram Maxim concerning the smokeless powders used by us, the Secretary of the Navy says, in a letter to President Taft, that however much Sir Hiram may know about other smokeless powders he evidently knows nothing about ours. Secretary Meyer says: "The broad statement of Sir Hiram Maxim that the gun accidents of the U.S. Navy are due to multi-perforated powder grains is shown to be untrue from evidence not at all connected with the details of the grain. When the composition of the powder and the details of the grain are considered there is additional evidence to show that these elements are not at fault." A tabulated statement of gun accidents in the U.S. Navy since smokeless powder was introduced is given, with details of the caliber and number of the guns, previous rounds fired, damage to guns and cause of explosions. In no case, the Secretary declares, has the evidence shown that the smokeless powder in use at the time of the explosion was at fault in any degree. The letter is accompanied by a memorandum from General Crozier, Army Chief of Ordnance, which supports the contention of Secretary Meyer with regard to military experiments with smokeless powder. It is indicated that since the introduction of smokeless powder in the military service only one large gun has burst, and only two or three field guns have exploded from accidents ascribed to other causes. Many illustrations of the successful firing of hundreds of thousands of rounds containing multi-perforated grains at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and the seacoast fortifications generally of the United States and the Philippines are cited by General Crozier.

Col. James Parker, 11th U.S. Cav., commanding, in a despatch from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 17, to the Adjutant General, Department of the Gulf, at Atlanta, Ga., says: "I have the honor to report that this command was inoculated for typhoid fever in September, 1910, as per General Orders No. 100, current series, post. Between Sept. 20 and Oct. 17 twenty-five officers and 500 men were absent on a practice march of twenty-one days, marching to Knoxville and return, 300 miles. During this period, by authority of the department commander, no attempt was made to boil water. On Oct. 17, the date of return to this post, the sick report of the command in the field numbered none. No cases of typhoid have since developed." Post General Orders No. 100, dated at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Sept. 7, 1910, are as follows: "There being danger of an epidemic of typhoid fever at this post, and it having been demonstrated that typhoid fever inoculation prevents the disease, all officers and soldiers under fifty years old, except those who have previously had typhoid fever or are already inoculated, are hereby directed to present themselves for the typhoid fever inoculation. Exceptions will be made in certain special cases, upon written application, but such men will not be permitted to go outside the post where they run any danger of infection."

Dwelling on the 60,000 tons of coal burned daily in our fortification plants, beside oil and gasoline, Lieut. Officr Hope, Coast Art. Corps, writing in the U.S. Artillery Journal for November-December, says that with the advent of the power apparatus and central and isolated steam, oil and gas engine plants as necessary accessories to seacoast defense, it has become evident that the "importance of educating the operators necessary for these installations is as great as the training of the officers." The duties of a fireman in the Coast Artillery service are of far greater importance, he believes, and require more knowledge than is generally understood. The fireroom is no longer the place where brawn, not brain, counts, as is shown by the great quantity of fuel consumed daily and by the fact that highly trained and intelligent handling of these power units will result in a large saving to the Government. But a great difficulty in instructing these men lies in the twenty-one different kinds of boilers and fifteen different makes of engines. He therefore pleads for a standardization of the power apparatus to make proper training possible. The Coast Artillery firemen are no longer stokers, he maintains, but boiler engineers, and he urges that they receive pay commensurate with the value of their services.

The London Standard of Dec. 25 devotes its leading article to the subject of the naval position of England and America. It says: "The prolonged sojourn in British waters of the American warships is another indication of the recent great development of naval ideas in the United States. The American Navy is no longer kept close to its own shores. The famous voyage around the world was not an isolated episode, but the beginning of a new era. The United States Navy now ranks second in the world in point of numerical strength, and if it be reckoned as a factor in the two-power standard it will

be found that Great Britain has fallen short of the traditional criterion. Admiral Mahan has published recently a highly significant warning. The aim of the American people being the preservation of peace, he has not obscurely hinted that should the British navy be surpassed by a foreign Power the United States would have good reason to regard that Power as a useful friend in time of need rather than the United Kingdom. Alliances are not made for sentimental reasons, but for what they are worth. Admiral Mahan's suggestion is perhaps more to be noted as indicating the view taken by the most learned and acute of naval students with regard to the relative positions of this country and Germany than as a political forecast. In any case the presence of the United States Fleet in home waters at this critical period may well serve to remind the country not only of the kindly feeling which unites us to America, but of certain wide responsibilities which of late have been singularly ignored."

If press advices are to be believed, visitors to the Executive offices of the White House, in Washington, on Dec. 28, got an idea of the perturbations set up in the celestial regions at the conjunction of the planets Mars and Venus, when a bevy of pretty Montana girls, under the escort of Senator Carter, encountered a squad of West Point cadets, in long, gray overcoats, under the guidance of Senator Dick. The detachments of beauty and bravery were sitting in the corridor waiting to see the President when the happy thought came to the Senators to introduce their charges. This was done, and soon there was the liveliest conversation among the young people. When an usher finally announced that the President was ready to meet visitors Senator Carter had a lively time getting his charges into line. Mr. Dick had an easier time, for he has been general, and knew how to give commands that sent the boys to their places, but the girls had no commands to obey but the promptings of their fluttering hearts. "Well, aren't you glad you met him?" Senator Carter asked one of the prettiest maids, as they emerged from the President's private office. "Indeed I am," she replied. "I wouldn't have missed the chance for anything. Isn't he perfectly adorable in that gray uniform?" "I meant the President," explained the Senator sternly. "Did you?" the maid commented, quite unperturbed. "Mr. Taft is very pleasant. How much does he weigh?" The Senator changed the subject. Then he mopped his brow. Senator Dick mopped his. Then they shook hands and led their charges away—in different directions.

The Militia bill which was submitted to the voters of South Dakota at the last election for the expression for a referendum opinion, and was defeated, did not gain the support it was expected to enlist because of a provision (Section 70) which some of the newspapers of the state thought would give too much power to the adjutant general. This section provided that "the adjutant general shall, in addition to his other duties, organize and conduct a bureau of pensions for the purpose of assisting the soldier or sailor residents of the state, who may apply for pension for wounds or disability incurred in the service of the United States, in establishing their claims, without fee or commission." The Sioux Fall Press, usually well disposed to the development of the state military forces, could not approve this, and said that "to handle properly the pension department the adjutant general, under the bill, if it became a law, could open an office in every town in the state, put a clerk in charge and have the expense of maintenance paid by the state, making possible the creation of an immense state machine." This provision it denounced as a "joker" in the bill, and called for the repudiation of the entire measure. At this distance it does not seem quite clear to us why the establishment of the pension office should have been made a part of any bill designed to add to the efficiency of the Organized Militia. Perhaps there were local conditions demanding this intrusion of the pension matter into the bill with which we are not familiar.

In connection with our review of the testimony given by Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, before the House Military Committee recently, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 17, page 451, the paper in the November-December issue of the U.S. Artillery Journal by Lieut. Guido Sansoni, of the Royal Italian navy, on erosion as affecting initial velocity, should be read by gunnery experts. Admiral Mason at the hearing went at some length into the question of erosion. Lieutenant Sansoni says "that from the latest experiments it appears that, although by the use of explosives containing a low percentage of nitro-glycerine, or by the use of nitro-cellulose, the effects of erosion can to a certain extent be reduced, in no case is it possible to abolish it entirely." He applies the formulas of Col. James M. Ingalls to a six-inch Armstrong gun strongly eroded to get an idea of the resulting accuracy. The gun is supposed to fire with eight kilos of ballistite a shot of 45,400 kilos. In his computations he estimates the velocities of a series of eighteen rounds fired by an old six-inch gun whose erosion is measured at each round by a graduated iron bar increased during the series from 1,675 dm. to 2,605 dm. In no case was the difference between the computed velocity and the velocity measured by the chronographs greater than 12 m., while the average difference was about 4 m.

We recommend to the humane magazine, Our Dumb Animals, as part of its Christmas reading, a consideration of General Orders No. 157, Headquarters Department of Columbia, Dec. 10 last, in which are set forth the proceedings of a general court-martial for the trial of a private of the 2d Field Artillery, U.S.A., for mistreating a horse. One of the specifications was that he "did repeatedly jerk and strike with the bridle rein a horse the property of the United States." The man had also hit the animal with a broomstick. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two months and a fine of \$20. In approving the action of the court the Judge Advocate of the Department said: "It is to be distinctly understood that brutality in the treatment of public animals will not be tolerated, and should receive severe punishment." When it finishes reading this order we should like Our Dumb Animals to inform us how it expects to advance the cause for which it is maintained by printing such anti-

military articles as the one which appears in its Christmas number written by one Arthur W. Glines, of West Somerville, Mass., a suburb of Boston. It is a hodgepodge of false statements and false logic.

Major Bailey K. Ashford, Med. Corps, U.S.A., head of the military hospital at San Juan, Porto Rico, where he has pursued his work in connection with the hookworm disease since his discovery of it on the island in 1890, arrived at New York city Dec. 26, to join his wife, who is ill at No. 116 West 138th street. Major Ashford, in speaking of the work of fighting the hookworm, was quoted as follows: "In addition to the 249,688 patients treated up to June 30, 1909, there have been treated from that date to Feb. 28, 1910, 22,558 more. The sum total of persons who received treatment from 1904, when practical treatment began, to Feb. 28 last, was 272,256. This was by government work alone. It would be impossible to fix the total number who have been treated apart from government work, but it cannot be less than 30,000. We may say, therefore, that the total number treated since March, 1904, has exceeded 300,000." Major Ashford pointed out that the hookworm disease comes as a result of barefootedness. Dampness is essential to the life of the hookworm larva at the infective stage, the physician explained. In the ten years, he said, of American government of the island, ending in 1908, smallpox and yellow fever as factors in the death rate disappeared.

In a letter to Major Henry T. Allen, War Department, Washington, D.C., O. T. Henkle, secretary International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill., says: "In writing on behalf of the International Horse Show Association to inform you of our appreciation of all the trouble you have taken in sending a body of U.S. Cavalry officers to compete against the officers of the British, French and Dutch armies, I desire to offer you our warm thanks, and to ask you to kindly convey the same to the War Department authorities at Washington, as well as to the individual officers who actually took part in the various contests. The officers you sent were gentlemen well calculated to uphold the honor and dignity of the U.S. Army. Individually they were a splendid lot of manly, soldierly young fellows, exceptionally fine horsemen, good losers and all-round good sportsmen. Their horsemanship was equal to the best the other nations could produce, and our only regret is that your officers have not had sufficient suitable material from which to select their mounts, in order to make the showing to which their wonderful horsemanship entitles them."

Ex-Judge Thomas M. Burke, of Seattle, Wash., one of the trustees of the Carnegie International Peace Fund, is reported as saying: "There is no ground for any Japanese scare on the Pacific coast. But though I am a trustee of the Carnegie Peace Fund I believe we should put ourselves into position for reasonable defense both as regards fortifications and our Navy. In that respect I take the same view as President Taft and Senator Root. I don't expect my neighbor to turn his cow into my back yard, but at the same time I should like to have the yard fenced in." Of Judge Burke the Town Crier, of Seattle, says: "The temperament and abilities of Judge Burke, the ideals for which he has stood in the face of much ill considered criticism, and his actual work in bringing about a friendly understanding between the Oriental countries and our own people, qualify him for efficient service on this commission."

A landing party from the British warship Hyacinth, engaged in suppressing the arms traffic in the Persian Gulf, came into conflict with natives at Dilbaj on Dec. 24. Four of the British were killed and nine wounded. One man is missing. Of interest in this connection is a report in the London and China Telegraph, that a curious little movement of trade is likely to begin soon, namely, the shipment of a quantity of arms from Japan to Jibuti, in French Somaliland, a favorite spot for the traffic in weapons. It seems likely that the rifles are some that were used in the Russo-Japanese war and are no longer required. Also rifles have been sent from Jibuti to the Persian Gulf and landed from native craft on the un-frequented coast of Persian Baluchistan, to be transported thence by caravans into Afghanistan and the hill country bordering on the northwest frontier of India.

From Mexico City, Dec. 26, comes a newspaper despatch saying: "Considerable anti-American feeling was manifested at a bullfight yesterday, where the visiting Japanese naval officers and cadets were the guests of honor. When the Japanese entered to take their seats they were enthusiastically applauded and cheers were given for Japan. Then someone started to yell 'Down with the Americans' and the cry was taken up all over the arena. Subsequently whenever cheers were started for Japan they were always followed by hisses and cries against the Americans."

In reply to the recent newspaper despatches regarding the alleged activities of Japanese spies in the Philippines, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, made public this statement: "A cablegram received Dec. 30 from headquarters, Philippines Division, states that there is no indication of a wireless station set up in the Philippines without our authority, and no certain information that arms, ammunition or explosives have been imported."

Officers of the Army and Navy are interested in the announcement by the National Aviation School that an aviation school in which a complete course in aerial navigation will be given, is to be established at College Park, Md., March 1. The headquarters of the school will be at Washington.

Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., will be retired from active service from April 25, 1911. He has been found incapacitated for active service as the result of an incident in the Service, and is granted three months' leave.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Joseph B. Girard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., chief surgeon of the Department of Texas, and senior colonel on the active list in his corps, was retired for age Dec. 26, 1910, with a record of exceptional ability. Born in France Dec. 26, 1846, Colonel Girard emigrated to the United States when but fifteen years of age. Upon his arrival he took up the study of medicine, and May 14, 1867, was appointed assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army, and his surgical ability won him recognition. Upon entering the Army in 1867 he was assigned to duty in Colorado and Wyoming, and later to Arizona. For nine years he followed in the wake of the Cavalry during almost continuous warfare between the troops and the Indians. Colonel Girard was with Gen. George Crook in the famous Apache campaign of 1873. In 1879 he went to Texas with the 22d Infantry. After two years' service in that state he again went to Arizona, where Indian warfare was still raging. While there he served a good share of the time under Gen. E. A. Carr, a famous Indian fighter. Since then he has been stationed at San Francisco, Jefferson Barracks, Honolulu, Manila, P.I., Atlanta, Ga., and San Antonio. He was promoted captain and assistant surgeon in 1870, major and surgeon in 1888, lieutenant colonel and Deputy Surgeon General in 1901, and colonel, Medical Corps, Sept. 7, 1902.

Capt. Verge E. Sweazey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been found physically disqualified for promotion as major by reason of disability incident to the Service, and has been retired as a major from Dec. 27, 1910, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by seniority if found qualified. He was born in Pennsylvania June 28, 1874, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon June 29, 1901, and is graduate of the Army Medical School, class of 1902.

It is announced at the Navy Department that Asst. Naval Constr. E. O. Fitch, Jr., was placed on the retired list on Dec. 23 on account of physical disabilities.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. Telesphor G. Gottschalk, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Lucy Markle were married at Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 24, 1910, at the Markle residence in the De Soto road, south of the city. Rev. R. B. A. McBride, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. Mrs. Ben Knight was her sister's maid of honor, and wore a pretty gown of blue messaline. The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with rose point lace and silver. She wore a tulle veil and carried bride roses. Immediately after the marriage Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk left for a wedding trip to Milwaukee, Wis., and on their return will be at home in Otis Hall, Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Gottschalk traveled in a smart tailored gown of black broadcloth, with black and white hat. A large number of magnificent presents were received by the bride and groom.

Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Nina Patonieff, niece of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Patonieff, of Tientsin, China, were married in Halifax, N.S., Dec. 26, 1910, in St. Paul's Church. Lieutenant Ragsdale is a son of the American Consul General of Halifax. The bride, a Russian, arrived from Tientsin for the wedding a few days before the ceremony. Lieutenant Ragsdale has the distinction of having been decorated by the British government in recognition of gallant service in the defense of Pekin at the time of the Boxer uprising. The best man at the wedding was Lieutenant Green, U.S.A., and the ushers were Major Phillips, Major Kemble, Captain Almon and Captain White. The decoration of the church was very beautiful, and included spruce and pine, mingled with lilies and snowy roses over the tall arch of evergreen. The organist rendered the wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered the church and Mendelssohn's march at the conclusion of the ceremony. The Venerable Archdeacon Armitage officiated, the bride, who was given away by Consul General Ragsdale, being attended by Miss Owen, of Bridgewater, as bridesmaid. Miss Patonieff wore a gown of ivory satin and Brussels lace with court train, the bodice being formed of the lace with chiffon yoke and lace elbow sleeves. It was fastened at the waist line with a satin girdle, finished at the back with two satin bows. The skirt was handsomely trimmed with Brussels lace and satin bands, caught at the bottom by a large satin bow. With this beautiful gown was worn a very handsome coat of ivory chiffon broadcloth embroidered in silk braid. The veil of Brussels lace was that worn by Miss Effie Ragsdale upon the occasion of her marriage, and is yet to descend to a third bride, Miss Faith Sanford, who attended Miss Ragsdale as bridesmaid, and whose marriage to Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is to take place in June. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the Consul General, the decoration of which was signally effective. The color scheme in the large room to the left of the broad hall was of unbroken warm scarlet and green. The hall was simply a bower of fragrant spruce and cedar. In the room to the right of the hall, filled with interesting and beautiful things collected by the Consul General during long official residence in China and Russia, the general color scheme was of white and silver, narcissi being the flowers used, but there were also effective touches of scarlet and green, in deference to the season. From the ceiling between the two rooms was suspended a big silver bell, beneath which Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale received the congratulations of their friends. The wedding cake, "a thing of beauty," was from Buzzards, London. The honeymoon will be spent in visits to Massachusetts and elsewhere, en route to Fort Monroe. The bride's going-away gown was of gray broadcloth, with gray toque. The groom's gift to the bridesmaid was a jade brooch and to the ushers jade pins.

Miss Louise Blake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Blake, of Shanghai, was married Dec. 21, 1910, at St. Mark's Church, San Mateo, Cal., to P.A. Surg. Wallace B. Smith, U.S.N. Dr. and Mrs. Blake are making a brief wedding sojourn through the southern part of the state, and will later take quarters at Mare Island, Cal.

The marriage of Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Converse, U.S.N., and Mr. Augustine Derby, of Boston, Mass., will take place at Mrs. Converse's apartment at the Oakland, in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1911. Owing to mourning in the bride's family the wedding will be very small.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sara Bourke, daughter of Mrs. John G. Bourke, to Lieut. Luther R. James, 16th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant James is stationed in

Alaska at present. Miss Bourke is the daughter of the late Major Bourke and a granddaughter of Mrs. John A. Horbach. The wedding will take place the latter part of January, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brown have issued invitations to the wedding of their daughter, Alice Dandridge Marshall, to Lieut. Chester Paddock Mills, 11th U.S. Cav., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, 1911, at half-past eight o'clock, at Casa Modina, "on the Kingston Way," Knoxville, Tenn. They will be at home after Feb. 1 at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Lieut. Edmund H. Morse, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Luisa Dannenberg were married Dec. 28, 1910, at Reisterstown, Md. Lieut. Charles D. Barrett, U.S.M.C., was best man, and Lieut. Marion B. Humphrey and Lieut. Ernest A. Perkins, U.S.M.C., were ushers. Lieutenant Morse is the son of Prof. Harmon H. Morse, of the Johns Hopkins University. He has been detailed to service at Camp Elliott, Panama, and, accompanied by his wife, will sail from New York Jan. 21 on the steamship *Advance*.

The engagement of Miss May Bourne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Bourne, of Oakdale, Long Island, and New York, to Mr. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., has been announced. Mr. Strassburger, who is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy of the class of 1905, after four years' service at sea, during which time he was attached to the U.S.S. Connecticut, West Virginia, the Mayflower and Birmingham, resigned from the Navy in 1909, and entered into business. He is a member of the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and New York, the New York Yacht Club and the Markham Club, of Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. Albert Simpson Cummins, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Esther Ruth Gelston, to Mr. Tom Marston Jardine, of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Burbank, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marion, and Mr. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, Fla.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howard, of Annapolis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Laurens Howard, to Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, U.S.N. The date of the wedding has not been fixed. Lieutenant Commander Morton commands the torpedo-boat destroyer *Flusser*.

The engagement has been announced in San Antonio, Texas, of Mr. Paul Kreuger and Miss Eda Alma Westervelt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Westervelt, both residents of San Antonio. Miss Westervelt has two brothers in the military services, one Capt. W. I. Westervelt, 5th U.S. Field Art., and one Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt, U.S.N., of the Construction Corps, and is herself widely acquainted in both Services. The date for the wedding has been set as Feb. 8 next.

Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, and Miss M. T. Atkinson were quietly married in Philadelphia Dec. 24, 1910, at the home of the bride's brother. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. David Spencer, an old college mate of Mrs. Armes's parents. Only the immediate relatives of the bride were present. Mrs. Armes is the daughter of the late Prof. Richard Henry Lee Atkinson, who was one of the most widely known educators in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The engagement of Katherine Chambers, sister of Lieut. John S. Chambers, 13th U.S. Inf., to Lieut. Guy I. Rowe, 13th U.S. Inf., is announced. The wedding will take place early in the spring at Fort Leavenworth.

Miss Mabel E. Leonard, daughter of Mr. Oscar Leonard, was married to Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the home of her parents at Albany, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1910. The ceremony was performed beneath a bower of palms by the Rev. Henry O. Hiscox, of the Calvary Baptist Church. The attendants were the bride's sister, Mrs. Shubel F. Kelly, and Lieut. Philip H. Worcester, Coast Art., U.S.A., of West Point. Mr. Vreeland H. Leonard and Mr. Jesse Leonard were ushers.

Miss Edith Abercrombie-Miller, daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick A. Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N., was married in Grace Church, Madison, N.J., Dec. 28, 1910, to Mr. Walter Rupert Tuckerman, of Washington, D.C., the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, of Washington, D.C., officiating. The bride entered the church with her brother, Mr. Townsend Abercrombie-Miller, who gave her away. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. F. Ashton De Peyster. Mr. Wolcott Tuckerman was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Lucius Tuckerman, F. Ashton De Peyster, Thomas Riggs, Jr., Chauncey Hackett, Franklin Ellis and Walter S. Poor. After the ceremony a breakfast was served at Loantaka Farm, in Morristown, the home of Mr. and Mrs. De Peyster.

Lieut. John J. Thomas, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Koch were married at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 28, 1910. The ceremony was quite a large military affair, with Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, Coast Art. Corps, as best man. After the wedding trip Lieutenant Thomas and his bride will go to Fort Adams, R.I., to live. The officers of Fort Adams sent handsome gifts to the bride, as did also the men of the 102d Company.

Col. and Mrs. E. A. Kooper, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Capt. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N.

Major and Mrs. George W. Goode announce the engagement of their daughter, Susan Catane, to Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 11th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place in the spring.

In the Church of St. Peter's, at Narragansett Pier, R.I., Dec. 29, 1910, Miss Nathalie Ray Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel R. Greene, of Narragansett Pier, was married to Mr. George Sykes Wallen, of New York, son of the late Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U.S.A. Only close relatives of the couple were at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. W. H. B. Allen, rector of the church.

On Dec. 27 Miss Julia Inez Denton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Denton, of Philadelphia, Pa., was married to 2d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S. The marriage took place at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Miss Grace Birmingham, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and the groom by his brother, 1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S. Lieut. and Mrs. Cairnes will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., where the groom is stationed, stopping at several places en route.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Sloan, of Woodmere, L.I., announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ethel Donaldson Sloan, to Capt. John Sinclair Liddell, of the British army. Miss Sloan is a sister of Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 6th U.S. Field Art.

Luke E. Wright, formerly Secretary of War, is a candidate for the U.S. Senate from Tennessee.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Greene, widow of the late Capt. Charles Harris Greene, 17th U.S. Inf., died suddenly in Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19, 1910. A correspondent says: "While Mrs. Greene's health had not been good for some time, her death came as a great shock to her relatives and friends. She was a woman of lovely character, and was well known throughout the Army. Before her marriage Mrs. Greene was Miss Elizabeth Olivia Whitehurst, of Norfolk, and was married to Captain Greene in April, 1870, and went as a bride to the 17th, in which regiment her husband served until his retirement in 1896. Mrs. Greene is survived by four children, Dr. Paul W. Greene, of Norfolk; Mrs. William D. Davis, wife of Capt. William D. Davis, 5th U.S. Inf.; Mrs. Elvin H. Wagner, wife of Lieut. E. H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Bessie N. Greene. Three sisters also survive her. The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at the residence of her niece, Mrs. W. D. Hemingway, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Howard, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. Later the remains, accompanied by her family, were taken to Providence, R.I., for interment beside her husband.

Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1910, was born in New York March 29, 1844, and is a veteran of the Civil War. For the past twenty-three years he had been recorder of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. He enlisted at the age of seventeen years in the 4th Michigan Regiment June 10, 1861, and served as private, sergeant major and captain in the 162d N.Y. Infantry from September, 1862, to Oct. 12, 1865. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on Port Hudson in 1863 he received the brevet of major, and he was retired in 1868 for disability from a wound in the line of duty. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Yorktown, Seven Days' fight and the siege of Richmond. In the last engagement he was shot and left for dead, but recovered, to be made a prisoner at Malvern Hill, and was confined for two months in Libby Prison. He was appointed a captain in the 42d U.S. Infantry July 28, 1866. Major Huxford was actively identified with the Army Mutual Aid Association, serving as secretary for several years. During his membership in the M.O.L.L.U.S. he had been registrar-in-chief since 1897. Between the years of 1891 and 1897 he was a member of the council of the commander-in-chief. Major Huxford was for a period of ten or twelve years secretary of the Senate Military Committee, and before accepting that work he was the deputy clerk of the Alabama Claims Commission. For many years he was secretary to Senator Hawley, of Connecticut. Major Huxford is survived by his wife, who was a Miss Fessenden, of Maine; a son, Frederick W. Huxford, of Stamford, Conn., and a daughter, Miss Lucia F. Huxford, of this city. He had been ill at his home approximately for a period of about six weeks. He bore his infirmity with the stoicism and courage of the soldier, and kept up as long as his trouble would permit.

Brig. Gen. Jackson Chappell Boyd, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, who died in Columbia, S.C., Dec. 18, 1910, of apoplexy, was born at Selma, Ala., Nov. 15, 1848. In 1863, at the age of fourteen, he ran away from home and enlisted in Company A, 6th Alabama Cavalry, Confederate Army, and served with this regiment until 1864, when he joined Company D, 62d Alabama Infantry. At the capture of Mobile by the Union forces, early in 1865, he was made prisoner, and was subsequently confined on Ship Island until June, 1865, when he was paroled and returned to his home. In 1875 General Boyd removed to Greenville, S.C. In 1877 he reorganized the "Butler Guards," of Greenville (furnishing \$700 of his private funds toward the equipment of the company), of which he was elected captain. In 1887 he again reorganized this company, which had disbanded, and was again elected its captain. In 1889 he was made lieutenant colonel of the 5th Infantry, South Carolina Volunteer troops; in 1891 he was promoted to colonel, and served as such until 1898. Upon the reorganization of the state troops after the Spanish-American War he was elected colonel of the 1st Infantry, South Carolina Volunteer troops, in which capacity he served until the Militia was reorganized in 1905, when he voluntarily retired from the colonelcy of the regiment and accepted the appointment of aid on the staff of Governor D. C. Heyward. In 1906 he was elected adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina for a term of two years, and he was re-elected to this office in 1908.

Mrs. Annie Lindley Moore, widow of Col. James M. Moore, U.S.A., died at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 12, 1910.

Mrs. Octavia B. Van Wyck, widow of Chaplain Van Wyck, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1910.

Mr. Walter M. Kellogg, brother of the late Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th U.S. Inf., died at Jefferson, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1910.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, died in his home, in Doylestown, Pa., Dec. 26, 1910, aged ninety years. With the 1st Massachusetts Infantry he fought in the Mexican War, and in 1861 he organized the 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and also Durrell's Battery. In 1865 he was made brigadier general, U.S.V., for meritorious service. He was editor of the Doylestown Democrat until 1900.

The funeral of the late Capt. S. J. Mulhall, U.S.A., retired, who died Dec. 11, 1910, as we previously noted, took place from his home, near Ballston, Va., Dec. 14, 1910, at three p.m. The Rev. Dr. Callendar, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, read the burial service at the house, and Chaplain Brander, of Fort Myer, officiated at the grave in Arlington Cemetery. The casket was draped with the colors of the flag he loved so well and taken to Arlington on a caisson, with an escort of Artillery, and met at the cemetery gate by a troop of the 15th Cavalry and the 15th Cavalry band, which rendered "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Abide With Me" in a most impressive manner. After three volleys were fired over the grave by the troops taps was sounded. A delegation of the M.O.L.L.U.S. included Col. C. A. Maxwell, Col. H. W. Kendal and Major Merriam. The pallbearers were Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th U.S. Cav., Col. Hunter Liggett, Gen. Staff, Col. W. H. Kell, Major E. A. Root, Gen. Staff, Major W. A. Miller and Capt. R. G. Carter, U.S.A., retired. Captain Mulhall left a widow, a daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. S. Sayer, Jr., U.S.A., and a granddaughter, now in the Philippines.

Capt. of Engrs. Henry Clay Barrows, U.S.R.C.S., retired, died at his home in Mattapoisett, Mass., on Dec. 25, 1910. Captain Barrows began his career as an engineer officer in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War, where he served with credit from March, 1865, until January, 1870. He was appointed a third lieutenant of engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service in August, 1871;

was promoted to the grade of second lieutenant of engineers March 25, 1878, and was commissioned a first lieutenant of engineers May 27, 1905. He was retired from active service on account of having reached the age of sixty-four in February, 1908, and was advanced to the grade of captain of engineers on the retired list on account of his creditable service in the Civil War.

Carpenter Axel L. Sundqvist, U.S.N., who died at the naval station, San Juan, P.R., Dec. 22, 1910, was born in Finland, Russia, on May 26, 1867, and entered the naval service as an enlisted man on July 21, 1893. He was appointed a carpenter in the Navy on Dec. 12, 1898, and served at various stations and on various vessels of the Navy. He had been on duty at the naval station, Culebra, P.R., since July 14, 1910.

Mrs. Lillie Gillem, wife of Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 11th U.S. Cav., died suddenly on the morning of Dec. 29, 1910, on an eastbound Erie Railroad express just as the train reached Port Jervis, N.Y. She was returning to her home at Oglethorpe, Ga., with her husband from upper New York state. The body was taken to Jersey City to be prepared for burial.

Capt. John Moore Sigworth, 23d U.S. Inf., who died at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., on Dec. 27, 1910, of heart disease and chronic dysentery, was born at Cooksburg, Pa., Jan. 19, 1860. After three years as an enlisted man in Battery I, 1st U.S. Artillery, he was, on Feb. 11, 1889, appointed second lieutenant, 10th U.S. Infantry, and served with that regiment in Colorado and Oklahoma. He was graduated from the U.S. Infantry and Cavalry School, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in June, 1893. On his promotion to first lieutenant, April 15, 1896, he was assigned to the 9th U.S. Infantry, with station at Madison Barracks, N.Y. He commanded Company D, 9th Infantry, in the assault and capture of San Juan Hill and in the siege and occupation of the city of Santiago de Cuba, and was commissary of the regiment from March 18 to June 2, 1899. He continued in the old 9th after his promotion to captain, June 2, 1899, and commanded his company in the battles of Santa Rita, Porac, Angeles, Bamban, Tinuba and Mabalacat, P.I., and Tientsin, Pletsang, Yangtsun and Pekin, China. Captain Sigworth served by detail in the Pay Department from Nov. 21, 1903, to Nov. 21, 1907, after which he was assigned to the 23d Infantry, with station at Jolo, P.I. On July 1, 1909, he was appointed regimental quartermaster, but on account of heat stroke and general physical breakdown was soon compelled to give up his duties and return to the United States. His last duty was at North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga. In September he was ordered to the Walter Reed General Hospital, where he peacefully passed away at 1:55 a.m., Dec. 27. The interment was at the Arlington National Cemetery, Dec. 29, 1910. "While he escaped the enemy's bullets in the many battles in which he was engaged," writes a correspondent, "his life is none the less a sacrifice to his country. Yellow and malarial fevers in Cuba and dysentery and other diseases due to active service in the Philippines and China completely undermined his constitution, and are directly responsible for his untimely death. His services throughout his career were always most arduous, and he never spared himself or his health in the performance of his duties. His strict sense of honor and rigid adherence to duty won him the esteem and admiration of all—officers and men—with whom he served, and the loss of such a man is a serious one to the Army as a whole, as well as to the host of friends who mourn him." Captain Sigworth is survived by his wife, a sister of Capt. P. D. Lochridge, Gen. Staff, and one daughter, Alice, thirteen years of age.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Charles A. Ragan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1910.

Twin sons were born to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood, U.S.N., at Alameda, Cal., Dec. 18, 1910.

Mrs. Lewis Merriam will receive informally on Saturdays during January and February at her residence, 1629 Q street, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 26th U.S. Inf., at the Judge Mercy Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 7, 1910.

Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Merry expect to make an extended trip to Florida before returning to Somerville, Mass., next April.

Prof. G. H. Shepard, of Syracuse University, and Mrs. Shepard are the guests for a few days of Chief Constr. Richard W. Watt, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watt, in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., in command of the Sylph, has gone to Fort Monroe, Va., where the Sylph has been ordered for a short time. Mrs. Bulmer accompanied him.

Request by Naval Constr. H. A. Evans, U.S.N., for one year's leave without pay has been rejected on the ground that such a privilege is contrary to the policy of the administration.

Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War, and Mrs. Dickinson have a new little grandson, who arrived in Seattle, Wash., the early part of December, when the stork visited Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dickinson, leaving a baby boy.

Lieut. Robert M. Nolan, U.S.A., has been elected a companion in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. Among the names to come up for election at the next meeting of the Commandery on Jan. 4 is that of Capt. W. R. Eastman, U.S.A.

Mrs. John L. Bryan, wife of Lieutenant Bryan, of the U.S.R.C. Tahoma, gave a bridge party Dec. 14 in the private parlor and dining room on the eighth floor at the Perry, Seattle, Wash., prettily decorated with white chrysanthemums and white carnations. Prizes were won by Mrs. James Hamilton de Veuve, Mrs. Frank Doty and Miss Harriett P. Allen.

Lieut. Rhee Jackson, 12th U.S. Inf., who has been visiting his wife at her apartment at 417 West 114th street, New York city, will sail for the Philippines on Jan. 5, to rejoin his regiment. Mrs. Jackson will remain in New York this winter with her infant daughter, but will go to the Pacific coast next summer to meet her husband when he returns from the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, U.S.A., were the guests of Major and Mrs. Alexander Stark, Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., early in the holidays. The rest of the holidays they will spend at Longford, South Framingham, Mass., and later will be guests of Col. Charles Grant Long at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N.H., before joining Captain Nuttman's regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

Rev. Leroy Nelson Taylor, of Schenectady, N.Y., a Methodist clergyman, has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. F. Jenks, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18, 1910.

A daughter, Narcissa Frances, was born to the wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U.S. Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 20, 1910.

A daughter, Mary Hoffman, was born to the wife of Major G. M. Hoffman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Gatun, Canal Zone, Dec. 14, 1910.

Civil Engrs. and Mrs. Franklin C. Prindle, U.S.N., have left Washington, D.C., for Tarpot Springs, Fla., for the winter, on account of their health.

Major Charles B. Long, U.S.M.C., has assumed command of the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N.H. He was previously on duty at Washington, D.C.

Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 22d U.S. Inf., on duty at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., with Mrs. Wolfe, is spending his holidays in New York at the Hotel Astor.

Capt. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N., on duty at Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, appeared before a board in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, for examination for retirement for physical disability incident to the Service.

The Misses Watson, daughters of Rear Admiral Eugene W. Watson, U.S.N., retired, were hostesses at an afternoon tea in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 29, from four until half-past six, at their home, 1407 Twenty-first street.

At the semi-annual meeting of the 10th U.S. Cavalry officers' mess, held at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., a few days ago, Governor John A. Mead, of Vermont, Adjutant Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, Congressman David J. Foster and Mayor James E. Burke were elected associate members.

Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., has been designated by the Navy Department to receive instruction as a practical aviator. He has been directed to report to Glenn H. Curtiss on the Pacific coast early in January. Lieutenant Ellyson for some time past has been on duty at Newport News, Va., as an inspector of machinery.

Capt. Henry L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., was among the 100 passengers who were robbed by a bandit, single-handed, on a Missouri Pacific train Dec. 25 between Kansas City, Kas., and Leavenworth Junction. When the passengers in the Pullman were ordered to throw up their hands Captain Newbold did not comply quickly enough to suit the robber, who fired, and the bullet inflicted a slight scalp wound on the head of Captain Newbold.

Among the guests at the dinner given by the Anglo-Saxon Club, of London, England, Dec. 22, to officers of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, were Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Capts. William L. Rogers, of the Georgia; John T. Newton, of the Nebraska; John Hood, of the Rhode Island; James H. Glennon, of the Virginia; Flag Lieut. Anthony J. James, Comdr. Edward Simpson, the Naval Attaché at London, and several British naval officers.

Some two hundred and fifty guests attended the hop given at Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 23. Christmas decorations obtained, and the 15th Cavalry band furnished the music. Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Joseph Garrard received the visitors, assisted by Mrs. Folts and Mrs. Whitside and Captains Barnhardt, Bailey, Newbill and Lindsay. Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt and Mrs. Whitside were among those entertaining dinner parties at Fort Myer preceding the hop.

Among the guests at the first birthday anniversary party of Master Vinson Walsh McLean, grandson of John R. McLean and the late Thomas F. Walsh, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, was the baby's great-uncle, Admiral Dewey, U.S.N. Among the little guests were Edith Grant, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Ulysses Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Masters Joseph Leiter, Jr., Clarence Moore and James McMillan Gibson. Among others to wish the host happiness and long life were his grandparents and Mrs. U. S. Grant, 3d.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., was seventy-three years old Dec. 26, 1910. The President and Mrs. Taft, the Chief Justice, White, Cabinet members and a number of high officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps left cards at the Dewey residence while the Admiral, accompanied by his son, were on a drive in the country for several hours. He found telegrams of congratulations from friends in all parts of the world upon his arrival home. Mrs. Dewey, who is indisposed, was unable to receive any of the guests.

The wives of many of the officers of the U.S. Navy who went to France and England during the visit of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet there have departed for home aboard the St. Paul and the Teutonic. Some went to Paris or southern France for a visit. Mrs. and Miss Schroeder left for Paris, going later to Naples, and leaving for the United States in March. Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Goldsborough, Mrs. Bennett and Miss Molten will visit Paris for a month. Mrs. Gove, Mrs. Sellers and Mrs. Stevenson left aboard the Teutonic for Southampton, and to take the Minneapolis there for New York. Mrs. MacFall left aboard the St. Paul.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Greely gave a dinner dance in Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, for Miss Helen Taft and Mr. Robert Taft, who arrived in Washington from Harvard for the Christmas holidays. Gen. and Mrs. Greely live in a great old-fashioned house in G street, N.W., where many of the older residents still maintain homes, and which has an enormous suite of drawing rooms, where the dance was held. Gen. and Mrs. Greely, whose daughter, Miss Gertrude Greely, is a débutante of the present season, had a dozen young people to dinner to meet the President's son and daughter, and a hundred more were asked in for the dance.

A largely attended dinner of the Officers' Association of the Pacific Coast, composed of Regular, National Guard and Naval Militia officers, was held in San Diego, Cal., Dec. 16, at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Among the members of the association and their guests were Rear Admirals Uriel Sebree, H. N. Manney, U.S.N., Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A., Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., Col. John R. Berry, N.G. Cal., Gen. Homer Lea, Gen. F. C. Prescott, U.S.V., Col. S. M. Saltmarsh, N.G. Cal., Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U.S.N., Col. Edward Fletcher, N.G. Cal., Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes, U.S.N., Lieuts. W. J. Wheeler, C. F. Nash and H. F. Johnson, U.S.R.C.S., Lieut. A. H. Doig, U.S.A., Dr. E. A. Anderson, U.S.A., Col. C. H. De Lacour, N.G.N.M., Col. R. V. Dodge, N.G. Cal., and Gen. Homer Lea, whose speech we note in another column.

A daughter was born to the wife of Chief Btsn. Harold S. Olsen, U.S.N., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1910.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry Ulke, U.S.R.C.S., at Portland, Me., Dec. 25, 1910.

Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th U.S. Inf., has been appointed an aid on the staff of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Col. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett have taken the house at No. 1723 Pine street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

A daughter, Cary Walker, was born to the wife of Major Meriwether Walker, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 24, 1910.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Barker, of Washington, D.C., spent Christmas with their daughter, Mrs. Edwin Corning, at Albany, N.Y.

Mr. Brewster Reamey, of New York, spent Christmas with his parents, Comdr. Lazarus L. Reamey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reamey, at their home in N street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Chaplain D. H. Tribou, U.S.N., retired, and Miss Tribou are spending the holiday season at Chicopee Falls, Mass. They are expecting to spend two or three months in Washington after the holidays.

Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 7th U.S. Cav., the newly appointed Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, has arrived there. Captain Averill succeeds Major Stephen L'H. Slocum, 2d U.S. Cav., ordered to London.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. A. Nichols, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, entertained very informally at dinner on Christmas eve in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Funston and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, U.S.A.

Mrs. Frank E. Beatty, wife of Captain Beatty, U.S.N., commandant at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., entertained about 100 young people at an afternoon dance at her home at the navy yard Dec. 23 for her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Beatty.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., will review the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory at Sixty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York city, on Thursday night, Jan. 5.

Among those present at a dinner given in honor of Miss Taft and Mr. Robert Taft in the home of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel, in Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, were Miss Marion Oliver, Capt. Graham L. Johnson, U.S.A., and Lieut. H. B. Pratt, U.S.M.C.

The Spanish government has granted a pension of 4,000 pesetas (\$800) yearly to the widow and children of Captain Cadars, who commanded one of the Spanish warships at the battle of Manila Bay. His vessel was sunk by Dewey's squadron. He fought heroically and went down with his ship.

Major Henry G. Cole, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., in the hope of benefiting his health, is at present at Fort Bayard, N.M., where he arrived a few days since from Washington, D.C. Major Cole is succeeded in the Commissary General's Office by Capt. James A. Logan, Jr., Sub. Dept., who recently returned from Paris.

Under the heading of "From Quarterdeck to Auto Wheel," the New York Tribune publishes a likeness of Rear Admiral Sebree, U.S.N., retired, as he appears on the quarterdeck of his automobile making a tour of our Western course. It says: "Rear Admiral Sebree, retired, recent commander of the Pacific Squadron, is one of the latest high officials to join the ranks of ardent motorists. Rear Admiral Sebree has been a man of action. His enforced idleness sat heavily upon him. After a few months' vacation he was ready to be up and doing again. Believing that the automobile would give him the needed diversion, he decided to purchase a car. In company with Mrs. Sebree he is now starting out with his car on a tour over the Rockies to Colorado."

A solid silver service for the Holy Communion, which was recently presented to Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., by friends, as a token of their appreciation of his work for the Navy, was dedicated at Christmas service on Sunday, Dec. 25, 1910, at the Washington Navy Yard. The magnificent old candlesticks and the entire service were solid silver. The decorations were red roses and Christmas greens. The orchestra of the U.S.S. Mayflower rendered splendid music, and the beautiful service was enjoyed by the commandant and other officers of the yard, their families and the sailors from the yard and the Mayflower and Dolphin. The Chaplain was also presented Christmas Day with a small solid silver Holy Communion service in a leather case for administering to the sick at the Naval Hospital, where he frequently holds four or five private services in a single day for the very sick of the Navy and Marine Corps.

"West Point's New Chief" is the title of an article by Charles Johnston in Harper's Weekly for Dec. 24, in which we have some account of what is described as "the notable record of Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. In the course of his article, occupying a page and accompanied by a fine portrait of General Barry, Mr. Johnston says of the General: "He is a true son of West Point, and an authentic embodiment of its spirit. It is an exceptional thing for an officer of his high rank and distinction to leave the wider spheres of military duty and take charge of the training of cadets; but I think that General Barry would say that, like every son of the United States Military Academy, he owes much to West Point, and is, therefore, more than willing to do all in his power to pay the debt. At West Point he was a careful student and an enthusiastic athlete; beyond this, there is nothing of special note to record of these four formative years. The future head of West Point plodded along in the usual way, and graduated without any special honors or distinctions about the middle of his class. But where the general standard is so high, special distinction is less necessary. As a cadet he made many warm friendships among his comrades, and was held in high esteem by them, winning at the same time the confidence of the officials of the Academy. To sum up the military career of this very distinguished soldier to its present stage, he has served in every grade from cadet to major general, including the grades of lieutenant colonel and brigadier general of Volunteers. He was recommended for brevet for gallantry in action, and has received badges for all campaigns since the Civil War; that is, for Indian wars, for the Spanish-American War, for the Philippine Insurrection and the China Relief Expedition, in all of which he served: a record which is conclusive proof of energy and effectiveness. His having been twice selected by boards of general officers for the General Staff Corps shows how completely he has won and holds the confidence of his military superiors and fellow-soldiers."

A daughter, Lisbeth Lister, was born on Dec. 15, 1910, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Brown Lister, 1st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Symons were hosts at dinner Dec. 30 at Washington, D.C., of the Vice President and Mrs. Sherman.

Capt. and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and family sailed from Boston for England on Dec. 29.

Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, U.S.A., spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, D.C., with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Magruder.

Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, U.S.N., was in San Juan, Porto Rico, at the Hotel Eureka, on Dec. 21.

A daughter, Marjorie Arnold, was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., at New London, Conn., on Dec. 22, 1910.

Miss Anais Byrne has left Washington for San Antonio, where she is to be the guest of Miss Betty Reynolds at Fort Sam Houston.

Major and Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Carleton are spending the holidays at West Point, N.Y., with Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham Davis Glassford, U.S.A.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., retired, who has been on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., has been detached and ordered to his home.

Mrs. Dillen, the mother of Lieut. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N., is visiting her son and daughter-in-law at their residence, 244 King George street, Annapolis, Md.

Miss Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., was hostess at an informal tea at her I street home, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, for her schoolgirl friends.

Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, wife of Lieutenant Commander Gherardi, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, was hostess at a luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club, Maryland, on Monday, Dec. 26.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Silas Casey, U.S.N., and Miss Casey have been spending the holidays in Philadelphia, Pa., with the Rev. and Mrs. Bispham. Mrs. Bispham was formerly Miss Bessie Casey.

Gen. George S. Andrews, U.S.A., and Mrs. Andrews had visiting them for the Christmas holidays at their home in Washington, D.C., Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, U.S.A., from Governors Island, N.Y., and Miss Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md.

Army and Navy arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, recently were the following: Col. E. B. Robertson, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Robertson, Dec. 23; Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., and wife, Dec. 23; Capt. B. W. Hodges, U.S.N., Dec. 26; Capt. H. Hammond, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hammond, Dec. 27.

Mrs. Mary Fahey, described as one of the three surviving daughters of officers who fought in the American Revolution, was buried at Fort Madison, Iowa, Dec. 27, aged ninety-two. Lorenzo Oviatt, aged ninety-four, and said to be the last real Son of the American Revolution in New York state, died Dec. 27 at Corning, N.Y.

Among the members of a riding club at Washington, D.C., are Secretary of the Navy Meyer and Brig. Gen. J. Allen, U.S.A. The club will give its first formal evening performance on Jan. 12 with some cavalrymen from Fort Myer. Their guests will include a number of prominent persons in society, and the affair will be in the nature of a reception.

Midshipman Roger W. Paine, from the U.S. Naval Academy, arrived in Washington Dec. 23, to spend his Christmas leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Paine, at the Denver, 1419 Chapin street, N.W. Midshipman Paine was accompanied by his friend and classmate, Midshipman Paul Foster, cadet commandant of the brigade of midshipmen.

Capt. A. W. Butt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., on duty in Washington, D.C., has been compelled to kill five of the eight pointers of his noted hunting kennel, kept on the place of Clarence Moore, in Maryland. A stray dog recently ran amuck among the dogs on Mr. Moore's place. Before it had been killed the stray dog had bitten nearly all the animals on the place. Rabies developed among the dogs and extermination became necessary.

Major E. H. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, recently made arrangements to pay a visit to Mr. C. S. Burt, a classmate at the U.S.M.A. in 1880, and two days later reached the Burt home at Beverly Hills, near Chicago, at 11 p.m., to find the house hardly cold after being destroyed by fire. Major Catlin was at first taken by Mrs. Burt for another fire insurance adjuster, but was finally admitted by a window to the house of a neighbor, who was sheltering the Burts.

At a luncheon on Dec. 3 at Seattle, Wash., to celebrate the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway dock, attended by several hundred transportation men and public officials, among the toasts responded to was one on the "Army and Navy," by Col. W. P. Evans, 25th U.S. Inf., commandant at Fort Lawton. Among the guests were Capt. V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., commandant, and Comdr. A. H. Robertson, captain of the navy yard, Puget Sound, and Col. William H. Miller, Q.M., U.S.A.

Comdr. George R. Salisbury, U.S.N., when he relinquished command of the U.S.S. Wilmington to Comdr. Webster A. Elliott on Dec. 27 at Hong Kong, China, received a nice compliment when he was rowed ashore in the cutter, which was manned by commissioned officers. Commander Salisbury goes to Guam as commandant of the naval station and as governor of the island. He relieves Capt. Edward J. Dorn, retired, who is en route home. Commander Salisbury has seen much service, and has been in command of the gunboat Wilmington as his last sea duty. He is a native of New Jersey, having entered the Service in 1874.

Gen. and Mrs. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., were hosts at a large reception at their new residence, 2343 S street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, from five until seven o'clock. Among those who assisted in receiving the guests and in dispensing the hospitality of the dining room were Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A.; Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Major Frank B. Cheatham, U.S.A.; Mrs. Treat, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A.; Mrs. John A. Johnson, the Misses Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and the Misses Aleshire, daughters of the hosts. Gen. and Mrs. Aleshire also entertained at a dance on Dec. 27 in honor of Miss Dorothy Aleshire, who is home from Bryn Mawr for the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Merriam, wife of Major Lewis Merriam, U.S.A., and daughter, Mrs. Frank Hood Shultz, were hostesses at a large bridge party at the Rochambeau, Washington, D.C., Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 20. It was followed by

a tea from five to seven. Assisting were Mrs. Charles Heywood, Mrs. David J. Craigie and Madam Yanes, who presided at the tea table. Mrs. Graves and Mrs. Patterson served punch. The young girl assistants were Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Elizabeth Matile, Miss Elizabeth Reeside, Miss Elena Calderon, Miss Lena Hitchcock, Miss Betty Madel and Miss Marie McMillan Brown. A string orchestra played throughout the afternoon. The rooms were elaborately decorated with Christmas greens. The color scheme for the table was carried out in red.

The charming home of Lieut. Col. William A. Shunk, 1st U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Shunk at Boise Barracks, Idaho, was thrown open to their Boise friends for the first time since their detail at the post on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, when Mrs. Shunk entertained in honor of Mrs. Frederick K. Ward, wife of General Ward, U.S.A., of Fort Riley. The 1st Regiment band furnished music during the afternoon, this being the first time the townsfolk had had the pleasure of hearing the band. The guests were received by Mrs. Shunk, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Gardner. The hostess wore an exquisite gown of pale gray just cloth over messaline, and ornaments of carved white coral. The honored guest wore a heavy cream silk brocade, trimmed with Oriental bandings, and with it she wore carved ivory ornaments. Christmas decorations were in evidence throughout the house. In the drawing room holly was used in profusion; the library was in green and white, and in the dining room a color scheme of scarlet prevailed. An old brass hebachi occupying the center of the tea table held an immense cluster of scarlet carnations. Surrounding it were old Filipino candlesticks, the globes covered in scarlet. Pots of poinsettia were grouped about the room. Presiding at the table were Mrs. W. M. Whitman, wife of Captain Whitman, 1st Cav., and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, wife of Captain Hartman, 1st Cav. Mrs. Schreiner, wife of Major E. R. Schreiner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ward assisting in the library.

#### HEALTH CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

*Republica de Cuba, Secretaria de Sanidad y Beneficencia, Direccion de Sanidad,*

Habana, Dec. 25, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your edition of Oct. 1, 1910, there appears an editorial beginning with the following words: "How quickly the people of the tropics drop back into conditions of apathy in matters of sanitation is shown in the case of Cuba," and then you proceed to make most disparaging comparisons with conditions as they existed during the two periods of American intervention.

Every recurring year, at the beginning of the tourist season, some paper or papers in the United States start this same ball rolling. It grows through repetition of the statement, and is taken up at last by important publications, such as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

But, I ask, does not the very pre-eminence of a publication like yours impose upon it the duty of verifying the facts before publishing them? The statements in your editorial, in so far as they refer to conditions in Cuba since the last intervention, are absolutely erroneous. What facts have you or the Boston Transcript upon which to base your statements?

Is it that we have less typhoid fever than most of your cities? In Habana fifty deaths from that disease during the last year of the intervention (1908), forty-five deaths in 1909 and thirty-eight up to the end of November, 1910, in a city of over 300,000 inhabitants.

Is it that we have managed to keep smallpox out of our territory, though we are in constant communication with your States, where the disease prevails? Is it that the last cases of yellow fever occurred toward the end of the American intervention (December, 1908), and that we have had no yellow fever since then?

Is it that the record of deaths from tuberculosis in 1909, the first year of our supposed backsiding, is the lowest we have ever had in Cuba: 2,877 from pulmonary tuberculosis, or 13.07 per 10,000 of the population, a record that many countries would be proud to acknowledge?

Is it that our infantile mortality in Habana was lower in 1909 than the average for the years since 1909? In 1909 the infantile mortality or death rate under one year of age for every 1,000 births was 171, as compared with the average 196 for those years and 292 the average for the colonial period.

Is it that the infantile mortality for the whole country was 116, the lowest on record excepting 1903? Is it that the record of malaria is the lowest for the island and for the city—nineteen deaths in the latter for 1908 and six for 1909?

Is it that we are maintaining at great expense a system of inspections all over the island for the destruction of larva: that 3,056,118 premises were inspected in the year 1909-10, and only 6,238 deposits with larva were found?

Is it that the general death rate has fallen below 13 per 1,000 of population for the whole island? What is it, then, if it be not one of these?

As to the people sitting out in the parks and lolling in chairs in front of the hotels, free from the annoyance of mosquitoes, in the days of the intervention, I may assure the tourists who will come to Cuba that the conditions are now the same, or perhaps better, than they were during the intervention.

You introduce the subject of cholera, and those who are endowed with a lively imagination might infer that the disease has appeared in Cuba. No, it has not; and the American intervention had nothing to do with cholera, the disease being absent from Cuba since 1867, when you last had it in the United States.

We are obliged to answer these periodic attacks. We must give the facts as they are when we find that they are constantly being disfigured and misinterpreted.

As to the debt we owe the United States for enabling us to bring about these results, we can only repay it by doing precisely what you are not willing to concede that we are doing—maintaining the standard.

I hope that you may be able to establish these standards in many of your states, and that the names and the work of Gorgas, Kean and other medical officers of your Army will be there appreciated as they are here.

J. GUTIERAS,  
Director of Public Health.

A Sun despatch from Vienna Dec. 15 says: "China has ordered from the Skoda Works at Pilzen, in Bohemia, several field batteries and carriages and munitions for them. This trial order, amounting to 1,000,000 kroner, or about \$200,000, is the first China has placed in Austria."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Even in these days bristling with stories of heroes of fact and fiction, of the field and of the sea, this may have an interest for some who esteem faithfulness to duty a cardinal virtue," says the author, Rebecca Paulding Meade, in the preface to her "Life of Hiram Paulding, Rear Admiral U.S.N." Descended from such a father as John Paulding, one of the captors of Major André, it was only natural that the subject of this biography should have begun his service for his country with high ideals of duty and patriotism. That he clung to those ideals throughout his life is apparent from his record. Born in 1797, he was only just large enough to carry a sword like a man when in 1813 he was ordered to report for duty on the Northern Lakes. He had sought admission to the Army, but failing in that he received an appointment in 1811 as a midshipman. At the battle of Lake Champlain, in which Commodore Macdonough defeated the British fleet, young Paulding had charge of the quarter-deck guns of the *Ticonderoga*, and when the "matches" gave out he substituted the flash of his pistol and there was no cessation of firing. He did not think that he had done any special service, but in the darkness of the ensuing night the heart of the lad was made to jump with joy when he heard *Cassin*, the ship's commander, say to one of the lieutenants, "That youngster Paulding is a brave little fellow." He scarcely felt prouder when later he received a sword and \$1,500 prize money from Congress for his "gallant service." The young officer served under Decatur against the Barbary Powers in 1815 and the following year was made a lieutenant. In accompanying Commodore Porter on an expedition against the West Indian pirates in 1822-23 he acted as first lieutenant of the *Sea Gull*, said to have been the first steamer ever used for purposes of war. For arresting the filibuster Walker at Greytown, Nicaragua, in December, 1857, he was relieved from command of the home squadron, the highest position in the Navy then, by President Buchanan, though the Republic of Nicaragua, in recognition of his services, gave him a sword and a large tract of valuable land, which latter Congress did not allow him to accept. In April, 1861, he proceeded to Norfolk and destroyed the navy yard to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemies of the government. Admiral Paulding was technically placed on the retired list in December, 1861, but in the following year was promoted to the recently created grade of rear admiral. As commandant of the New York Navy Yard, besides forwarding in every way within his power the building of *Ericsson's Monitor*, he rendered most important service by sending many vessels and thousands of men to the front. He was governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia 1866-69, and port admiral at Boston 1870-71. He died in 1878, his declining years having been cheered and enlivened by visits from children and grandchildren.

Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th U.S. Cav., is not one of those who see a narrowing of the sphere of usefulness of cavalry through the inventions that have come since the Civil War. He believes that bicycles, motorcycles, automobiles and even flying machines only broaden the work of good cavalry and widen their field of action. This may come as a shock to some of those aerial enthusiasts who, after first getting rid of cavalry through their air scouts, imagined they would end by stopping all war. Captain Gray holds that no modern principle of cavalry tactics, accepted to-day as correct by any first-class power, failed to be fully illustrated in the War of the Rebellion. No war since then, he asserts, has in any respect added to the cavalry tactics daily in use from 1861 to 1865. He has prepared a volume of nearly 200 pages, entitled, "Cavalry Tactics as Illustrated by the War of the Rebellion," which is published by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The illustrative quotations are taken mostly from events happening after the opening campaign of 1863, when the Federal Cavalry had reached an efficient condition and the Confederate was at its best. It is the author's intention to follow this work with a book on "Troop Leading of Cavalry," wherein the decisions are based on principles illustrated in this discussion of tactics. At page 178 the author, commenting on the sounding of a recall, says that the value of trumpet calls may well be questioned, as they only serve to give the enemy information. If they are of no use in war, what good are they in peace, he asks. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Confederate, tells how a certain officer gave the enemy an exaggerated idea of his forces by moving rapidly a regimental band from point to point in the rear and having it play vigorously. The value of hostile guerrillas as provost guards to keep his columns closed up and to prevent straggling was explained by General Sheridan, who refused to move against Mosby's men for that reason. Captain Gray makes no concession to the sensibilities of some of Mosby's men, who recently have been denying they were guerrillas, but quotes from "Records of the Rebellion" Vol. 43, Part I, page 55. A very good index accompanies this work, and a concise history of the organization of the Cavalry of the United States precedes the main part of the book.

A book on troop leading has just been published by the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. It is written by Major John F. Morrison, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., senior instructor, Dept. Military Art, and assistant commandant Army Service Schools, and by Major Edward L. Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., senior instructor, Dept. Care of Troops, Army Service Schools. It deals also with management of the sanitary service in war. This book has been developed from one of the problems prepared for study by the student officers of the Army School of the Line during its present session. The terms "sanitation" and "sanitary" have been used throughout in their broadest sense, as relating not only to the preservation of health, but also to its restoration.

Another work on cavalry is "Notes on Equitation and Horse Training," in answer to the examination questions at the School of Application for Cavalry at Saumur, France. It is published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, by authority of the War Department. These are the notes translated by Major George H. Cameron, 14th U.S. Cav., Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas.

"A Philippine Romance," which appears from the press of the Aberdeen Publishing Company, New York, will be of interest to the Services not only because of its Army setting, but because its author, Lillian Heath Mearns, is an Army girl. The story is well characterized by the New York Times, which in its Saturday review of books says: "Close observation of life in the Philippines, interest in its problems, admiration for the natural beauties of the islands and some skill in painting them in words are pleasant qualities in 'A Philippine

*Romance*, by Lillian Hathaway Mearns. It is a love story whose principal characters are the young but widowed niece of an Army officer and a captain of the Regular Army, who as governor of a difficult province does heroic deeds and wins laurels in the pacification and civilization of his people. The author gained her knowledge of social and native life in the Philippines during a year's residence in various parts of the islands. The book brings out strongly the lure of the East, as does the volume on military life in the Sudan by D. C. Comyn, F.R.G.S., of London, and as one reads of the allurements of the tropical climate of the Philippines one fails to wonder whether in time the Army will be so eager to serve there; that instead of asking double time it will be content with half time.

"Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg," official account by the Russian general staff, presented in German by Lieut. Col. Freiherr von Tettau, of the German army, who was on detail with the Russian army during the war, is before us in its second volume, Part I., which carries the story from the battle of Taschitschao to the falling back of the Russian Manchurian army upon Liaoyang Aug. 26, 1904. The work complete will consist of five volumes, in eleven parts. This part sells for seven marks in paper or 9.50 marks in cloth. The publishers are E. S. Mittler & Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin, S.W. 68, Germany. Throughout this story of the war cause and effect are laid bare and the sequences of the various movements and engagements are easily followed. Each number is accompanied by pocketed lithograph maps of the fields of operation.

A yearbook devoted exclusively to aeronautics, and a handsome volume it is of over 500 pages, with 641 illustrations, including fifty-four drawings, sixteen statistical tables and a plate in colors giving the pennants of some fifty different airship and aviation clubs, the majority of them German. Such is "Jahrbuch über die Fortschritte auf allen Gebieten der Luftschiffahrt 1911," compiled by Ansbert Vorreiter, an engineer of Berlin, and published by J. F. Lehmann's Verlag in Munich, Bavaria. Half-tones and scale drawings depict every kind and every part of the gas-supported as well as the heavier-than-air flying machines that have demonstrated their value in the past year. As a history of what has gone before and a suggestion of what may yet be looked for in the field of aviation this interestingly written volume stands unique. As a pioneer of aeronautical yearbooks it is deserving of the highest encomiums for its wealth of information. The casualties, as well as the successes, in the year's flights are recorded in picture and text. Maps of record flights and accounts of aviation meets are given. The price of the book is ten marks, and the book is worth while not alone to the experimenter in the ether field, but also to the man who just wants to be informed of the progress of events and inventions.

"Gebirgs- und Kolonialartillerie" is the title of a highly technical work from the pen of Major Gen. R. Wille, of the German army, whose "Waffenlehre" series is so well known to the German military student. This octavo volume of some 180 pages is published by R. Eisenschmidt, Berlin N.W. 7, Dorotheenstrasse 70A, at 13 marks in paper or 15 marks in cloth. The artillery improvements of recent years are fully described and explained with ample illustrations throughout the text, more than 125 of them, while twelve folded inserts present handsomely printed half-tones to the number of a hundred or more.

Four numbers more of "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," Nos. 28 to 31 of this handsome military encyclopedia, by Georg von Alten, lieutenant general of the German army, assisted by over 200 scientific men, are at hand. We cannot praise too highly this fine work, which is to be complete in 108 numbers, each selling for two marks. Print and paper are good, the illustrations numerous and excellent, its encyclopedic information thorough and extensive. The publishers are the Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin W. 57, Germany.

The "Navy of Venice" (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York), by Alethea Wiel, makes no claim to be either a complete or a technical history of the Venetian navy. Its aim is rather to bring into strong relief all that relates to the navy which shaped the destinies of Venice. Yet none the less is it a grateful contribution to the literature of the navies of the world, for it throws into prominence the essentially twofold character of that navy as a trading and a fighting force, a character no other navy probably ever possessed. There is a lesson for modern governments in that part of the book in which we are told how neglect of her navy caused Venice to fall away from her high estate and cease to rank as a sea power in the history of Europe. What harm can be done to a country by turning military duties over to foreign hirelings is shown in this case. "It has been even said," the author asserts, "that one of the chief causes of the decadence of Venice may be traced to the time when she committed to foreigners and hirelings the work once set apart exclusively for her own sons, and that a decided step in the downward path of the republic's history was trod when slaves took the place of Venetians on board the galleys of St. Mark, about 1549." It was the superiority of her wood that gave to Venice a predominance on the sea. The formidable rivals of the Venetians—the Genoese—did their utmost to outstrip them, but had to admit that they could not build ships to compete with those of Venice, as their own wood was inferior. Many of the illustrations of this instructive book are reproductions of models of ships in the Museum of Venice. The frontispiece is the apotheosis of the battle of Lepanto, from the famous painting by Paolo Veronese.

The versatile Andrew Lang, in the preface to his "Lilac Fairy Book" (Longmans, Green and Company, New York), bluntly tells his readers that he does not write the fairy stories out of his own head. He is very emphatic about that, because he has an opinion, perhaps shared by more people than he imagines, that authors who try to write new fairy tales are very tiresome. He gives the recipe for the current new fairy tale, and then asks to be preserved from them. For himself, he says he simply finds out where the stories are, where they have grown out of the folk lore of the different nations, and then he goes there and culls such of them as he needs for his literary purposes, a frankness of confession that might have saved even the great Shakespeare from the accusation of being a pirate in appropriating the stories of others as the bases for some of his most famous plays. Mr. Lang, in bringing these stories over from other languages, might just as well have been a little more careful with his grammar, for if there are any persons before whom good grammar should be used it is children, as the language they hear when young goes largely to form their speech in after life. Why, for example, should he place this before children (page 14): "When everyone had eaten and drunk as much as they wanted they went into the ballroom." If Mr. Lang were a teacher in a school we might expect him after this to address his pupils thus: "Let every boy here bring their books this afternoon."

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

Contracts let Dec. 14 for the construction of two battleships provided for in the current year's British naval program specify vessels of 24,000 tons, having 27,000 horsepower.

The Italian torpedo boat *Alcione* ran ashore outside Brindisi in a fog on Dec. 10 and was considerably damaged on the rocks.

Five of the crew of the British naval tender *Elfin* were drowned Dec. 16 in a collision between the tender and a submarine near Harwich. The *Elfin* was sunk and the submarine seriously damaged.

Ten per cent. is the dividend declared by the Krupp Works on its share capital of \$45,000,000, as compared with eight per cent. last year. The gross profits for the year are given as \$9,000,000, half of which is written off and the rest devoted to the reserve, to dividends and to contributions to the invalid and pensions fund for the firm's 70,000 employees, which now aggregates \$9,500,000. The employees have, in addition, on deposit with the management \$8,750,000. Krupp's contribution to the workmen's state insurance fund amounted this year to \$1,320,000.

At the Schneider Works, at Le Creusot, a series of experiments with a powerful new cannon are being proceeded with. This cannon measures thirteen yards in length and can throw a missile of 220 pounds for a distance of nineteen miles.

The recent naval revolts in Brazil have led the Hamburger Nachrichten to say: "The German navy is true and patriotic, but it is advisable, nevertheless, that our naval authorities should consider the question from all sides. There is undoubtedly a greater inclination in the direction of mutiny in navies than in armies." Captain von Pustan, the naval expert of the Berliner Tägliche Rundschau, expresses the hope that the spirit of revolt will be permanently stamped out in the Brazilian navy, which the Germans consider as a desirable "counter-balance against the Pan-American hegemony ambitions of the United States." "Germany sympathizes cordially with Brazil's plans for a strong fleet" continues this commentator, "in order both that the republic may defend itself against unjust attack, and, at a given moment, throw its naval weight in the balance for the maintenance of the freedom of the ocean."

Lieutenant Commander Berg, of the German protected cruiser *Blitz*, has been sentenced by a court-martial in Kiel to a year and three months' imprisonment for insubordination, rendering false reports and desertion. The officer was acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$1,500 of naval funds.

About twenty-five per cent. will be added to the pay of the captains in the French army, at a cost of 4,500,000 francs, or \$900,000. The French Chamber had already sanctioned an addition to the 1910 estimates to increase the subalterns' pay \$1,440,000. In addition, local allowances to the amount of 500,000 francs have been granted to officers living at expensive stations, making a total addition to the 1911 estimates of \$1,000,000. The married non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who have hitherto received scant encouragement from the authorities, are now to have increased family allowances amounting to \$400,000, including twenty-five centimes (five cents) per child per day. This proviso is an instance of the efforts made by the French Government to arrest the steady decrease of the population.

According to official data the total population of Russia in Europe and in Asia numbered 74,536,300 in 1858, 126,896,200 in 1897 and 160,095,200 on Jan. 1, 1909. The present population is distributed as follows: European Russia, 116,505,500; Poland, 11,671,800; Caucasus, 11,396,400; Central Asian provinces, 9,631,300; Siberia, 7,878,500; Finland, 3,015,700. As regards the ethnological character of the population, there are 65.6 per cent. Russians, 10.6 per cent. Turk-Tartaric races, 6.2 per cent. Poles, 4.5 per cent. Finns and Esthonians, 3.9 per cent. Jews, 2.4 per cent. Lithuanians and Letts and 1.6 per cent. Germans and Swedes.

The German Bundesrat has adopted the draft of a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine which will be laid before the Reichstag after the Christmas recess. It provides for two chambers and a governor appointed by the Emperor. Of the two chambers of legislation, the higher will consist of thirty-six members, one-half of whom would be ex-officio or selected by chambers of commerce, agriculture and labor; and the other half appointed by the Emperor upon the nomination of the Bundesrat. The lower chamber will be made up of members elected by universal suffrage of those who have attained the age of twenty-five years. The voters over thirty-five years of age will have two votes and those over forty-five years three votes. The ballot will be secret. With the inauguration of the two chambers the authority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag will cease. Public discussion in anticipation of the constitution for Alsace-Lorraine has centered on the question of suffrage owing to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's refusal of universal suffrage for Prussia.

Trials with the new projectile, apparently fired from a rifle, for use against airships, which were carried out at the experimental institution for hand firearms at Halensee, outside Berlin, Dec. 8, are understood to have yielded surprising results. The projectile, which is described as a small shell, set fire to the balloons through which it passed, with results that would have been immediately fatal to any airship in like case. Previous trials had led to the conclusion that airships were practically immune against ordinary rifle bullets.

The Japanese budget for 1911-12, as finally completed, is announced as follows: Receipts, ordinary, 402,138,000 yen; extraordinary, 48,796,973; expenditures, ordinary, 407,113,274; extraordinary, 133,821,699. A yen is equal to about fifty cents in American money. Marquis Katsura, Premier and Minister of Finance, says that the financial program has worked well and will be continued. During the year past the navy has called for an increased expenditure to avoid the criticism of neglect in the face of the advances made by other Powers. The annexation of Korea and disastrous floods have added materially to the extraordinary expenses. Marquis Katsura lays down these rules: First, to maintain the balance of revenue and expenditure in the general estimates and not to look to loans as financial resources; second, to maintain the program of annual redemption to these principles. In the next six years \$2,000,000 yen more. He says that the government has committed itself to these principles. In the next six years \$2,000,000 will be spent in supplementing and improving the navy. Fifteen millions is appropriated for the next fiscal year. The Minister says that the "conspicuous innovations" adopted by other Powers in the types of their warships have made it necessary for Japan to increase somewhat its naval expenditure, not because of any danger arising

from differences with other countries, but because the navy of Japan, while not endeavoring to compete with or surpass those of other nations, must be kept up to a modern standard. Incidentally, the Minister states that Japan's relations with other governments are most amicable.

The annual dinner of the Washington Corral, Military Order of the Carabao of the Philippines, promises to overshadow all other events of its character at Washington this winter. The list of guests will be headed by the President, Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the leaders of both branches of Congress. The Army and Navy will be represented at the dinner by officers of the highest rank and most distinguished service. Already over 250 acceptances have been received by the committee, and before the toastmaster's gavel falls there will probably be 400 guests seated at the table. Guests are not only coming from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all of the Eastern cities, but from the West. More than one officer will cross the continent to dine with the Carabao. And they will not be disappointed, for beside the notable speeches that will be delivered the committee has provided "the greatest show on earth" for the occasion. "Scenes from the Philippines" will be turned upon the guests in a most realistic manner. For this purpose fifteen of the "only living Filipinos" will be brought to the National Capital. A real live "war scare" will be exhibited to the gaze of the astonished guests. It is said that even Chairman Tawney, of the Committee on Appropriations, will not be able to suppress the "goings on" at the dinner.

#### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., DEC. 29, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties and is detailed for duty with the Coast Artillery Reserve of the National Guard, state of Washington. He will proceed to Seattle.

The following transfers, at the request of the officers concerned, are ordered:

Major Samuel W. Dunning from 20th to 7th Infantry; Major William P. Burnham from 7th to 20th Infantry.

First Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett, 29th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the 10th Infantry and will join his proper station.

Capt. James E. Wilson, C.A.C., recently promoted from first lieutenant, with rank from Dec. 2, 1910, is assigned to the 143d Co.

Leave for two months, upon his relief from recruiting duty, is granted Capt. Robert F. Woods, C.A.C.

Capt. James Totten, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 81st Co. and placed on the unassigned list upon the expiration of his leave. Captain Totten will report to the commanding officer, Eastern Artillery District of New York, for duty on his staff.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis W. Cass, 12th Cav.

First Lieut. Sam P. Heron, retired at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal.

The following officers will report in person to Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., and Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav.

G.O. 222, DEC. 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

The following modification of the regulations for the uniform of the United States Army (G.O. No. 169, W.D., Aug. 14, 1907, as amended) with respect to officers is published:

With the special full dress uniform and mess jacket, the white waistcoat with small gold or gilt regulation buttons and black silk tie will be worn. The buttons in the shirt will always be plain gold buttons.

Socks.—With the blue uniform, black socks will be worn; with the white uniform, white socks and white sheet will be worn.

Aiguillette.—Officers entitled to wear the aiguillette will wear it with all uniforms except the Service uniform. It will be secured to the shoulder of the dress coat by a small cloth loop and black button placed just inside the shoulder strap, the aiguillette loop to be supported by the concealed dress-coat buttons. On a general officer's dress coat, it will be looped as on the full dress coat.

Full dress saber slings and saber knots will be worn with the dress and white uniforms.

Caps.—The use of the khaki cap will be discontinued and the olive drab cap will be worn in place of it. The dress cap will no longer form part of the uniform. The full dress cap will be worn with the dress uniform.

Trousers.—The use of service trousers of olive drab and cotton khaki will be discontinued, and they will no longer form a part of the uniform.

Spurs.—Whenever boots are worn spurs will be worn. All officers when mounted will wear spurs.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 223, DEC. 16, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Describes the metes and bounds of the several reservations for the post of Madison Barracks, N.Y.

G.O. 224, DEC. 17, 1910, WAR DEPT.

I. Headquarters and Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to embark for Honolulu, H. I., to the transport sailing from San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1911, to relieve the headquarters and Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which upon being thus relieved will embark for San Francisco on the transport leaving Manila about Oct. 15, 1911, and upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

II. Under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1903, authorizing the Secretary of War to prescribe regulations for the tests for a national trophy and medals and other prizes for marksmanship to be provided and contested for annually, Major Charles H. Cole, 1st Corps of Cadets, M.V.M., is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, vice Col. John Caswell, of Massachusetts, whose term of service has expired.

G.O. 225, DEC. 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

In order that a board of officers to be convened about Sept. 1, 1911, for the purpose of revising the Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, may have sufficient data on hand on which to base the revision and may be informed of the changes deemed desirable in the Service, commanding officers of all troops of Cavalry, companies of Infantry, and of Philippine Scouts will report to the Adjutant General of the Army such changes in the manual as they consider desirable or essential.

Commanding officers of organizations serving in the Philippine Islands will submit their reports on May 15, 1911, and commanding officers of other organizations on Aug. 1, 1911.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.—W.D., WASHINGTON, DEC. 22, 1910.

The officers on the active list of the Army in this city and at Washington Barracks and Fort Myer will assemble in full dress uniform at the office of the Chief of Staff on Monday, Jan. 2, 1911, not later than 11:25 a.m., and proceed thence to the White House to pay their respects to the President of the

the United States. Officers on the retired list are invited to assemble at the same time and place and to participate in the exercises.

The formation will be made under the direction of the Adjutant General of the Army in the following order:

1. General officers.

2. Other officers, according to the department, corps, or arm of the Service, as given in the latest Army list and directory, viz.: General Staff Corps, the Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, etc.

Retired officers will follow next after officers of the same grade on the active list of the department, corps or arm of the Service to which they formerly belonged.

The commanding general and general staff of the Militia of the District of Columbia are invited to assemble in the order named for officers of the Army, and to proceed to the White House in the order prescribed in the official program issued by the Secretary to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIR. 27, DEC. 21, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

It has been recently demonstrated that sufficient care is not taken to thoroughly protect barracks heated by furnaces from blowout due to formation of gas, and careful care in firing is therefore necessary.

All post commanders will issue instructions fully covering this subject and will assure themselves by frequent inspections that men in charge are efficient and properly instructed in their duties. In the absence of the man in charge for a necessary purpose another will be detailed to take his place. In no case will inflammable material, such as kindling, or fuel, be placed in reach of flames when door of furnace may be blown or otherwise come open.

By command of Brigadier General Mauis:

HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 97, NOV. 6, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

A department polo tournament will be held on the Manila Polo Club grounds, Manila, commencing Dec. 1, 1910. The following teams will take part in accordance with a schedule prepared by the athletic board convened for the purpose:

1. 12th Cavalry; 2. 13th Cavalry; 3. 14th Cavalry, first team; 4. 14th Cavalry, second team; 5. The Staff team; 6. The Fort William McKinley team; 7. The Luzon team, from Camp Stotsenburg.

Competing teams will leave their respective stations so as to arrive in Manila on Nov. 28.

CIR. 3, NOV. 5, 1910, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The division commander has called attention to the fact that certain enlisted men in this department have been observed wearing leather leggings, although such leggings have never been received for or issued to enlisted men by the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippine Islands. The attention of all post and other commanding officers in the department is called to Par. 15, G.O. No. 169, W.D., series 1907, which will in future be strictly enforced. Although Par. 85 of said order, prescribes the leather legging for enlisted men of Cavalry and Field Artillery, such use is prohibited under Par. 15, unless the issue is made by the Quartermaster's Department.

Prompt and effective action will be taken by all concerned.

By order of Colonel Hatfield:

F. S. STRONG, A.G.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Charles V. Allen, 30th Inf., A.D.C., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and make the annual inspection of that post. (Dec. 17, D. Gulf.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, C.S.

Major William P. Burnham, General Staff, and Capt. William K. Jones, paymaster, will proceed at the proper time to Jefferson City, Mo., for the purpose of reading papers on Dec. 31, 1910, and Jan. 1, 1911, before the National Guard Association, state of Missouri. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Fred W. Sladen, General Staff, is appointed by the President to be commandant of cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to take effect upon the relief of Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., from that duty. Captain Sladen will proceed about Feb. 1, 1911, to West Point and enter on duty under his appointment. He is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect upon the date upon which his appointment as commandant of cadets, shall become effective. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major William H. Sage, A.G., is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Department by Major David J. Baker, jr., 11th Inf., to take effect May 31, 1911, and is assigned to the 11th Infantry, which he will join, after being relieved as above noted. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G., will be relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, March 11, 1911, by Major William L. Wright, 8th Inf., and is assigned to the 8th Infantry. He will join that regiment in the Philippines, sailing about May 5, 1911. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Major Sidney S. Jordan, A.G., is relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect April 12, 1911, by Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., who will proceed to San Francisco, for duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted Col. George Andrews, A.G. (Dec. 23, D.E.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Capt. Elmer Lindsey, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. from Jan. 20, 1911, and is assigned to the 4th Cavalry from Jan. 21, 1911. He will join troop and station to which assigned. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sgt. Alister M. Macnab, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, Q.S.

Post Commissary Sgt. Chauncey Wade, Fort Worden, Wash., upon the arrival of Post Commissary Sgt. John Glenn at that post, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to take a course of instruction in the school for bakers and cooks, that post. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Paragraph 8, S.O. 298, W.D., Dec. 21, 1910, relating to Post Commissary Srgts. Chauncey Wade and George Flock, is revoked. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Boston, Mass., for the purpose of reading a paper about Jan. 26, 1911, before the school for medical officers, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty until Jan. 20, 1911, when he will return to his proper station. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Joseph B. Girard, M.C., from active service on Dec. 26, 1910, is announced. Colonel Girard will proceed to his home. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Eugene R. Whitmore, M.C., is extended two months. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Verge E. Sweeney, M.C., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically qualified for the duties of a major in the Medical Corps, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as major, to date from Dec. 27, 1910, is announced. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., is extended ten days. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 252, Oct. 27, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, M.C., is relieved from duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort McKinley, Me., and report in person to the C.O. of the 90th Co., C.A.C., for duty, to accompany that organization and the 23d Co., C.A.C., to the Philippines on the transport to sail from San Francisco about March 5, 1911. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Crum will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 252, Oct. 27, 1910, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. W. Cole Davis, M.C., is revoked. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. Cole Davis, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., and report in person to the C.O. of the 36th Co., C.A.C., for duty, to accompany that organization and the 95th Co., C.A.C., to the Philippines Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1911. Upon arrival at Manila Lieutenant Davis will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

The leave for ten days granted Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., is extended twenty days. (Dec. 27, D.E.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Robert F. Sheehan, Jr., M.C., of his commission in that corps has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 23, 1910. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. First Class John Huff, H.C., Fort Bliss, Tex., will be sent at once to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Isidore I. Gershberg, H.C., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Crook, for duty. (Dec. 18, D. Mo.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, O.E.

Leave for ten days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Leavenworth, is granted Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, O.E. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Adam F. Casad, O.D., will proceed to Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, Ala., on business pertaining to the inspection of armament, the work of mechanics engaged thereon, and the proof firing of 12-inch mortar carriages. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Ordnance Sergt. Horace W. Bivins, Fort Ontario, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Ordnance Sergt. Daniel White (appointed Dec. 21, 1910, from sergeant Troop A, 9th Cav.), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., is extended twenty-one days. (Dec. 19, D. Dak.)

The leave for three months granted 1st Lieut. Charles O. Thomas, Jr., 1st Cav., is extended ten days. (Dec. 19, D. Cal.)

#### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The following transfers of officers in the 4th Cavalry were announced on Dec. 18: 2d Lieut. Lewis V. Greer from Troop M to Troop L, and 2d Lieut. Henry W. Hall from Troop L to Troop M of the regiment.

Capt. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Jan. 21, 1911, vice Capt. Elmer Lindsley, Q.M., relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Jan. 21, 1911, and is assigned to the 4th Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 21, 1911. Captain Lindsley will be assigned to a troop and station by the commanding officer, 4th Cavalry, and will be sent on Jan. 21, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable, join station to which assigned. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect upon the date of relief of Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, inspector general, from his detail in that department. Lieut. Col. Sibley will proceed about Feb. 1, 1911, to Denver, Colo., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for duty as inspector general of that department. Lieutenant Colonel Sibley, at his own request, is relieved from duty as commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect upon his detail in the Inspector General's Department. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for one month and five days, about Dec. 20, 1910, is granted 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (Dec. 12, D. Colo.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for the purpose of demonstrating and explaining the principles of a saddle designed by Captain Sievert, and return to his proper station. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Second Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., will repair at once to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Colorado, for assignment to duty as inspector general of that department. Lieutenant Colonel Sievert, at his own request, is relieved from duty as commandant of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect upon his detail in the Inspector General's Department. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

#### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. ARTHUR.

Veterinarian John H. Gould will attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association at Toronto, Canada, from Aug. 22 to 25, 1911. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE A. DODD.

Capt. Henry B. Dixon, 12th Cav., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty pending the arrival of the 12th Cavalry at San Francisco, when he will join the 12th Cavalry. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

Leave for seven days is granted Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for ten days, about Jan. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

First Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 15th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave that port about Feb. 5, 1911, for Manila. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Charles P. Summerall, 2d Field Art., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and the Philippines Islands on the transport to sail from San Francisco about May 5, 1911, for the Philippines Islands, and upon arrival at Manila, for duty. Major Taylor will remain on duty at his present station until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with this order. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Major David J. Baker, Jr., 11th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect March 12, 1911, vice Major Charles M. Truitt, A.G., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 11, 1911, is assigned to the 8th Infantry, to take effect March 12, 1911, and will then join that regiment. Major Wright will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and the transport to sail from that place on or about May 5, 1911, for the Philippines Islands, and upon arrival at Manila, for duty. Major Wright will remain on duty at his present station until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with this order. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Major Archibald C. Bell, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to take effect April 13, 1911, vice Major Sidney S. Jordan, A.G., relieved from detail in that department, to take effect April 12, 1911. Major Campbell will proceed as soon as practicable to San Francisco, and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as assistant in the office of the adjutant general of that department. Major Campbell will stand relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of California, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about May 5, 1911, to Honolulu, for duty as adjutant general of that district. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and on expiration of his present leave will proceed to Roanoke, Va., relieving 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C., who will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Salt Lake City, Utah, for recruiting duty. (Dec. 22, W.D.)

Col. G. N. Whistler, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will proceed to Albany, Ore., to deliver a lecture to the National Guard Association of Oregon at that place on Jan. 4 and 5. (Dec. 18, D. Columbia.)

Q.M. Sergt. Thomas E. Kelly, 59th Co., C.A.C., to Washington, D.C., for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (Dec. 21, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy, vice Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., relieved. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Dorcy L. Decker, J.G., C.A.C., now at Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent not later than Jan. 10, 1911, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

The following enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps will be sent not later than Jan. 20, 1911, to the stations indicated for duty: Sergt. Major Lee C. Knotts, S.G., Fort Williams, Me., to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Sergt. Major Edward B. Wharton, S.G., Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Sergt. Major John A. Ditto, S.G., Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Williams, Me.; Sergt. Major James Hunter, J.G., the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Moultrie, S.C. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, C.A.C. (Q.M.), will report in person to Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks, C.A.C., president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Sergt. Major William Borchardt, S.G., C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will be sent not later than Jan. 21, 1911, to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, and will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Islands. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C., Fort Dade, Fla., is detailed on progressive military map work in the Artillery District of Tampa. (Dec. 19, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. John P. Keeler, C.A.C., now at Hoima, La., will proceed to and take station at Bay St. Louis and Nicholls, Miss., in the order named, on progressive military map work. (Dec. 19, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 16, D. Cal.)

Leave for twenty days, about Dec. 21, 1910, is granted Capt. Louis S. Chappel, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 19, D. Cal.)

Fireman Edward C. Mulder, C.A.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent not later than Jan. 12, 1911, to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Fireman Morton E. Bookstaver, C.A.C., Fort Warren, Mass., will be sent not later than Jan. 23, 1911, to Fort McDowell, Cal., and will sail to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco Feb. 5, 1911, for duty at Fort Wint, Grande Island. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 199, W.D., Aug. 25, 1910, as directs Fireman Zack B. Brown, C.A.C., to be sent to Manila is revoked. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., on Feb. 20, 1911, for examination for promotion: Capts. Joseph Wheeler, Jr.; Robert E. Callan, Edwin Landon and Clarence H. Neil. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Leave for ten days, about Dec. 24, is granted 1st Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, C.A.C. (Dec. 20, C.A.S.)

#### INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. McGUNGLE.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Albany, Ore., for the purpose of delivering a lecture before the National Guard Association of Oregon on Jan. 4 and 5, 1911. (Dec. 18, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 1

struction for field officers at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as inspector general of that department. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. B. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Leave for two months, about Jan. 15, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 17, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston for appointment and duty as aid on his staff. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas J. Powers, 13th Inf., recruiting officer, is relieved from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will further duty on recruiting service, and will proceed to San Francisco in time to join his regiment at that place and will proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. Leave to and including April 4, 1911, is granted Captain Powers. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

The leave for three months granted Capt. Thomas R. Harker, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 12, D. Colo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Major Edward N. Jones, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for fifteen days, about Dec. 22, 1910. (Dec. 13, D. Gulf.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 16, D. Mo.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Col. Charles A. Williams, 21st Inf., now in Washington, will report in person to the president, Army War College, for duty. (Dec. 23, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Sergt. Michael Droszak, Co. I, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 24, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Dec. 23, 1910, is granted 1st Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Dec. 19, D. Lakes.)

Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., for the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, vice Capt. James Baylies, 10th Inf., relieved. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., will repair to Washington at once and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Capt. William J. Lutz, 28th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Snelling, Minn., relieving 2d Lieut. Charles O. Bankhead, 28th Inf., of that duty. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT—LIEUT. COL. R. L. HOUSE.

Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Regt., having appeared before the retiring board in Washington as heretofore ordered, is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will report at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

A board to consist of Major David Baker and 1st Lieut. Taylor E. Darby, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., on Dec. 19, 1910, for the physical examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The following officers will report to the board: Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, G.S.; Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf.; Major William W. Harts, C.E. The riding test will be conducted on Dec. 20, 21 and 22, 1910, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett. (Dec. 7, D. Gulf.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry for the term beginning Jan. 12, 1911, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., reporting on that date: From Boise Barracks, Idaho.—2d Lieut. Claude K. Rhinehardt, 1st Cav., From Fort Lawton, Wash.—2d Lieut. Matthew A. Palen, 25th Inf., From Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—1st Lieut. Scott Baker, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf., From Fort George Wright, Wash.—1st Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 25th Inf. (Dec. 19, D. Columbia.)

DETAIL FOR ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following officers will report on Jan. 30, 1911, to Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., Army Building, N.Y. city, for examination with a view to their selection for detail in the Ordnance Department: 1st Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, O.A.O.; 1st Lieut. George R. Norton, C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf.; 2d Lieut. James L. Dunsworth, C.A.O. (Dec. 22, D.E.)

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The following officers are assigned to duty as inspectors of the Militia of New Jersey for 1911, and at the proper time will proceed to the places indicated below, and make the annual inspections of the organizations to which they are assigned:

Calvary, Capt. Charles W. Fenton, 2d Cav., aid.—Roseville, Jan. 25, 1st Troop; Red Bank, Jan. 26, 2d Troop.

Field Artillery, Capt. Brooke Payne, 3d Field Art.—East Orange, Jan. 23, Battery A; Camden, Jan. 24, Battery B.

Signal Corps, 1st Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., Signal Corps.—Jersey City, Jan. 16, Signal Corps Company.

Medical Department—Hospital Corps, Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C.—Newark, Feb. 6, detachment with 1st Infantry; Jersey City, Feb. 7, detachment with 4th Infantry; Paterson, Feb. 8, detachment with 5th Infantry; Trenton, Feb. 9, detachment with 2d Infantry; Camden, Feb. 10, detachment with 3d Infantry.

Infantry (1st, 4th and 5th Regiments), Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf.—Paterson, Jan. 3, headquarters, band and Cos. B, C, D and E, 5th Inf.; Montclair, Jan. 4, Co. K, 5th Inf.; Passaic, Jan. 5, Co. A, 5th Inf.; Orange, Jan. 6, Cos. H and I, 5th Inf.; Jersey City, Jan. 9, headquarters, band and Cos. A, B, C, D and E, 4th Inf.; Union Hill, Jan. 12, Co. M, 4th Inf.; Bayonne, Jan. 13, Co. I, 4th Inf.; Newark, Jan. 17, headquarters, band and Cos. I, C, L and K, 1st Inf.; Newark, Jan. 19, Cos. B, D and A, 1st Inf., Jan. 20, Cos. M, E, H and G, 1st Inf.; Rutherford, Jan. 23, Co. M, 5th Inf.; Leonia, Jan. 24, Co. L, 5th Inf.; Englewood, Jan. 25, Co. F, 5th Inf.; Hackensack, Jan. 26, Co. G, 5th Inf.

Infantry (2d and 8d Regiments), Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf.—Plainfield, Feb. 13, Co. K, 2d Inf.; Princeton, Feb. 14, Co. L, 2d Inf.; Trenton, Feb. 15, headquarters, band and Cos. A, B, D and E, 2d Inf.; Lambertville, Feb. 16, Co. F, 2d Inf.; Elizabeth, Feb. 17, Cos. C and I, 2d Inf.; Somerville, Feb. 20, Co. M, 2d Inf.; Freshfield, Feb. 21, Co. G, 2d Inf.; New Brunswick, Feb. 28, Co. H, 2d Inf.; Camden, Feb. 27, headquarters, band and Co. F, 3d Inf.; Newark, Feb. 28, Cos. B, C, D and M, 3d Inf.; Bridgeton, March 2, Co. K, 3d Inf.; Beverly, March 3, Co. G, 3d Inf.; Woodbury, March 6, Co. I, 3d Inf.; Atlantic City, March 7, Co. L, 3d Inf.; Salem, March 8, Co. A, 3d Inf.; Mount Holly, March 9, Co. E, 3d Inf.; Asbury Park, March 10, Co. H, 3d Inf. (Dec. 27, D.E.)

The officers hereinafter named are designated to make the annual inspection of the specified arms of the Militia of the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1911: Infantry, Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T.; Hospital Corps, Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Dec. 17, D. Cal.)

SURVEY DUTY.

The following officers are detailed on military survey duty and will report at once, by letter, to the Officer in Charge, Military Information Division, Headquarters Philippines Division, for instructions: 1. Camp Wallace District, Capt. Roy Stoneburn, P.S. 2. Camp Gregg District, 1st Lieut. T. K. Spencer, 7th Inf. 3. Camp Stotsenberg District, 2d Lieut. Murray B. R. Sh. 14th Cav. 4. Fort William McKinley District, 2d Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 7th Inf. 5. Lucena Dis-

trict, 2d Lieut. Hugh Straughn, P.S. 6. Mindoro Island, 1st Lieut. Olney Place, 13th Cav. 7. Regan Barracks District, Capt. H. B. Parrott, P.S.; 1st Lieut. F. O. Smith, P.S., Batt. Adj., 2d Battalion, S. Tayug, Bayambang, Apayao, etc., District, Capt. W. S. Valentine, 13th Cav. 9. Sulay Bay, Olongapo, District, 2d Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., 14th Cav. 10. Bataan Peninsula, 2d Lieut. Rollo C. Dito, Batt. Q.M. and Comsy., 20th Inf. 11. Candaba Swamp District, 2d Lieut. Robert Coker, 12th Inf. (Nov. 7, D. Luzon.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards of officers of the Medical Corps as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Jan. 16, 1911, at the places designated, for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army:

At Boise Barracks, Idaho.—Major Edward R. Schreiner.

At Fort Crook, Neb.—Major Joseph T. Clarke and 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Major George A. Skinner.

At Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Major Charles Y. Brownlee.

At Jay W. Grissinger and 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Ferenbaugh.

At Jackson Barracks, La.—Major William E. Vose.

At Fort Jay, N.Y.—Major Elbert E. Persons and 1st Lieut. Henry C. Juennemann and Clarence Le R. Cole.

At the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Major George D. Deshon, Capt. Reuben B. Miller and Nelson Gapon.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Major Jay Ralph Shook, Capt. George F. Juennemann and Clarence Le R. Cole.

At the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.—Major John A. Murtagh, Capt. James Bourke and 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry.

At Fort Banks, Mass.—Major Robert U. Patterson. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., and Howard H. Baily, M.C., and 2d Lieut. Joe R. Brabson, 3d F.A., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., June 3, 1911, for the purpose of examining Mr. Daniel Dommitt, as to his qualifications for the position of superintendent of a national cemetery. (Dec. 24, D.E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Capt. Edwin G. Davis, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the Militia of Idaho, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

RETIRING OFFICERS.

Capt. Edwin G. Davis, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the Militia of Idaho, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

NATIONAL MATCH.

First Lieut. Philip Remington, recently promoted from second lieutenant, 22d Inf., with rank from Dec. 1, 1910, is assigned to the 12th Infantry. Lieutenant Remington upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will sail on that transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Dec. 28, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Franklin L. Whiteley, Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, W.D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed at the proper time to Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of reading a paper on the subject specified after his name before a meeting of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, to be held at the Hotel Walton in that city on Jan. 6 and 7, 1911: Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., "Joint Maneuvers of the United States Army and Organized Militia"; Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, O.D., "The Ordnance Supply of Militia Troops in Time of War and Some Recent Developments in Ordnance Material"; Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, General Staff, "Officers' Schools and Camps of Instruction." (Dec. 23, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal:

Leave	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport S.F.	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
about	about	about	Manila	
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911 18
Sherman	Jan. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 2, 18
Sheridan	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	Feb. 28	Mar. 5, 19

From Manila, P.I.:

Leave	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Transport Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F.	at
about	about	about	S.F.	
Sheridan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 18, 1911 22
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12, 21
Sherman	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 7	Mar. 15, 21

General offices: 1080 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At Manila.

DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5. Left Guan Dec. 26.

MICELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Left Nagasaki Dec. 22 for San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal. Dec. 14. Sails for Manila Jan. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. O. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Ad-dress New York city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C., San Francisco.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 186th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 185th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dec. 27, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. L. J. Owen gave a pretty red dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene, Major and Mrs. J. H. Frier and Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt.

The 10th Infantry Bowling League, recently organized, is now in full swing. Capt. E. L. Breckenridge is at the head and Lieut. Andrew J. White secretary-treasurer. All the companies and band have teams, and a series of three record games is bowled every evening, while each team bowls a record series one night each week. The soldier teams are improving every day and some excellent bowling is seen. The following officers bowl as members of their company teams: Capt. J. B. Schoefel, Capt. E. L. Breckenridge and Lieut. C. R. Lewis. In addition to the Post League Co. B has joined the Indianapolis Bowling League and plays every Friday night in the city at the Marion Club.

The first of the Friday evening free concerts arranged by Capt. H. E. Eames, adjutant 10th Inf., proved such a great success that the question now is to provide room for the audience. The demand for the 280 available seats at the concert was so great that tickets of admission had to be issued. The regimental orchestra was time and again encored, while the vocalists, Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Lieut. E. G. Beuret, received a rousing reception and were called out several times. The brass and string solos were beautifully rendered and received applause.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry E. Eames gave a beautiful red Christmas dinner on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Paul Challen, from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. Santa Claus little red stockings were at each place and the place-cards were hand-painted holly wreaths. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. H. Greene, Miss Florence Malott, of Indianapolis, and Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman. After dinner bridge was played. Miss Mayme Gaston, the guest of her brother, Lieut. Jesse Gaston, for several months, left Saturday for her home in South Carolina. Mrs. Robert Comstock and Miss Grace Perkins, of Chicago, Ill., were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. E. Ingram.

Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman gave a supper on Sunday in honor of Mrs. Paul Challen, the color scheme carried out in pale green. The guests were Mrs. Challen, Miss Florence Malott, Col. and Mrs. Henry A. Greene, Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Gowen and Lieut. C. R. Lewis. Capt. G. Maus Orallé returned on Monday from a leave of two months spent at his home in Virginia. During the absence of Captain Orallé a board was commanded by Lieut. Robert G. Caldwell. Capt. and Mrs. Coleman entertained at dinner on Monday for Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian, Mrs. H. A. Greene, and Lieutenant Shuman, joined the party and a delicious supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian and Capt. and Mrs. John B. Schoefel gave a beautiful reception on Thursday night at the quarters of Captain Schoefel for the officers and ladies of the post and during the reception the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Schoefel's sister, Miss Gertrude Morian, to Lieut. Fred B. Carrithers was made. The decorations were artistically carried out in red, the main parlor being handsomely arranged with red silk draperies and portieres brought from China by Capt. and Mrs. Schoefel; pointsettias were used as the flower decoration. Refreshments were served every where, with little red hearts adorning the center of the table. Miss Morian is the sister of Mrs. John B. Schoefel and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morian, of Fredonia, N.Y. Lieutenant Carrithers is the son of Judge O. H. Carrithers, of Fairbury, Ill., and upon his graduation from the Military Academy in June, 1910, was assigned to the 10th Infantry. He is a brother of Mrs. De Lancey, wife of Lieut. John B. De Lancey, 10th Infantry. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Mrs. Henry A. Greene entertained with bridge on Monday night for her house guests, Mrs. Challen and Miss Malott, who returned to their homes on Tuesday. Others present were Mrs. H. E. Eames, Mrs. G. Maus Orallé, Mrs. R. E. Ingram, Mrs. F. W. Coleman and Mrs. John B. Shuman. After the completion of the War Game Colonel Greene, accompanied by Captains Orallé, Ingram, Eames, Coleman and Lieutenant Shuman, joined the party and a delicious supper was served.

Major Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., gave three very interesting lectures during the week to the garrison school for officers on the subject of "Cavalry Tactics," of which Major Gerhardt has made an exhaustive study, though a subject not frequently entered into deeply by officers other than of the Cavalry.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Potter Palmer, 24th Inf., were guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman on Wednesday en route to Washington, D.C., where they will spend the holidays with Mrs. Palmer's mother and father, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan. Lieutenant Palmer is on duty at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., and will return there about Jan. 1, going a week later with the students and faculty to their winter home in Florida.

Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Eames left on Thursday to spend a ten day's leave in St. Louis, Mo., with relatives. First Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor left Friday on ten day's leave prior to assuming his detail on general recruiting service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Lieut. Manuel M. Garrett returned Wednesday from a short leave spent in Booneville, Mo., visiting his father, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett leave after Christmas

1810-1910

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., January 10, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3207: Speed gears for training turrets.—Sch. 3209: Steam winch.—Sch. 3215: Steel plates, steel or wrought-iron pipe.—Sch. 3216: Sheet brass, copper tubing.—Sch. 3217: Magnesia pipe covering, silver lead and sea-coal facings.—Sch. 3218: Thermostat frames and thermometers, telephone headgears, insulating tape.—Sch. 3219: Flour, green coffee.—Sch. 3220: China mess gear, safes, lye, sodium carbonate, cotton sheeting.—Sch. 3221: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 3222: Nonslipping treads, copper kettles, coffee urns, painter's dusters, bellows and rigging leather.—Sch. 3223: Red lead, aluminum paint, crude oil.—Sch. 3224: Bar iron, steel. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 12-27-10.

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The target inspectors of the Navy are now preparing rules for the next battle practice of the Atlantic Fleet, which will take place off the Virginia Capes in April. The fleet will be composed of about the same vessels that participated in the last battle practice. Neither the Florida nor the Utah will be ready to go into practice by April. While no radical changes will be made in the rules a number of important corrections will be made in them. No effort will be made to further complicate the plans for the battle practice, as it is thought that the limit in this direction has been reached. A number of new features will be introduced into the practice which it is thought will add interest to these contests.

"Reading so much of military tournaments at Chicago, Portland, Nashville, etc., it has occurred to me," writes a civilian correspondent, "that New York needs such an educational display more than any of the cities mentioned. In no place in our country is the Army so little known as in New York. The average New Yorker has not the faintest idea of the work and organization of the Regular Establishment. Only the members of the National Guard of this state realize what the Army is doing, and where it is doing it, and these Militiamen having seen the Regulars at maneuver camps are intensely interested in their work. A tournament here in New York next spring or autumn would create an interest which would be surprising, and beneficial in

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many ways. The writer has lived in New York for the last twenty-five years, and within that time, outside of a few parades, about the only appearance of Regular troops, he remembers, is the march of the 10th Cavalry from Wall Street to Fifty-ninth street in the summer of 1909. No doubt some convenient place, like Van Cortlandt or Long Island, on the line of the Pennsylvania, could be found for the arena, and the largest city of our country would have a chance to applaud our splendid troops which are such an object of patriotic pride to those who have seen them at work."

Gen. Arthur Murray has been selected to relieve Gen. C. L. Hodges as commander of the Department of the Lakes. Orders are under consideration which will provide for the relief of Gen. D. H. Brush as commander of the Department of the Visayas by Col. G. S. Anderson when the latter is commissioned brigadier general. Very little progress has been made toward arranging for the other changes incident to the promotions and retirements among the general officers. It is planned eventually to station General Murray where he will have charge of coast fortifications. This will occur when a force of troops is sent to the Canal Zone, if not before.

Of the three Cavalry colonels senior to Anderson, whose prospective promotion is announced, Steever retires Aug. 20, 1913; Hatfield Dec. 9, 1914, and Dorst April 2, 1916. Of the eleven Coast Artillery colonels senior to Weaver, two, Todd and Hamilton, are to retire on their own application. Of the others two retire next year, Whistler Aug. 10, and Patterson Dec. 5; Lunde retires March 6, 1912; Deems in 1914, Wisser in 1916, Ludlow and White 1918. Weaver retires May 23, 1918, three weeks after Ludlow, the last to retire of those above mentioned. Slaker does not retire until March 1, 1919.

Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 4th U.S. Cav., who as was noted last week, will be relieved at his own request as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy the latter part of January, and has been detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty about Feb. 1 as inspector general of Colorado. He relieves Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder from detail in the Inspector General's Department.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1910.

## NO GENERAL ELIMINATION EXPECTED.

It has become apparent already that there will be no general elimination of alleged undesirable officers of the Army as a result of the proceedings of the Army Retiring Board, of which General Garlington is president. Despite the general complaint which has been made by the department commanders during the past ten or twelve years, that there is no present method by which undesirable officers could be retired except for physical disabilities or by court-martial, the number of officers that have been ordered to report before the board is surprisingly small. So much has been said upon this subject that an impression has been created in the popular mind that the Army is filled with incapable officers. Sweeping charges of incompetency have crept into a majority of department commander reports that have been made to the War Department. But the department commanders have not substantiated their charges. Two general officers and one colonel who will shortly be advanced to the rank of brigadier general were placed upon this board to enable them to deal with officers of any rank not above that of field officer.

It was expected that at least three or four colonels from the States and as many from the Philippines would be ordered before the board. But with all of the department commanders' reports in from the States it develops that no officer of the rank of colonel now in domestic service will be ordered before the board. It is stated that it is possible that some colonels from the Philippines will be ordered to report ere long. But there is an impression at the War Department that even these will not be retired except on account of physical disabilities. So far the cases that have been considered by the board, when sifted to the bottom, show that their chief disabilities are for the medical officers to settle. Some of the cases are of the most perplexing nature, as the officers are able to pass all of the requirements of a physical examination, but at the same time have ailments which incapacitate them for service. Under such conditions the medical officers do not feel authorized to recommend retirement, and, at the same time, the other members of the board do not believe that the questions raised come within the purview of their authority. At first the members of the board were inclined to take the position that they should not consider any cases excepting those in which the officers were charged with general inefficiency. But as most of them who have been ordered to report were found to be deficient physically they decided to consider all cases. On this account it must not be assumed that all of the officers who are ordered before the board come up under the eliminating provisions of the statute.

For instance, there is one officer before the board who is able for duty and is fairly efficient while he is at his post, but almost invariably falls out of line on a long march. The medical officers are unable to discover just what his physical disabilities are, although on a long march he is not able to retain his seat on the horse. His afflictions are perplexing in the extreme to the medical officers. Another case is that of Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, who is before the board on account of his inability to take the riding test. The medical officers decided that it would be unwise for him to take the test, and expressed doubt of his ability to get into condition for the test. Major Holloway is included in a list composed of Col. Hobart K. Bailey, 29th Inf., Major Davis, Coast Art., Col. J. T. Kerr, A.G. Dept., Major W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, Lieut. Col. George Bushnell, Med. Corps, and Major D. E. Holley, 4th Inf.

All of these officers, with the exception of Major Holloway, will be given time to get into condition for the riding test. If within reasonable time they are not able to take it they will be ordered before this board.

The first case taken under consideration by the board was that of 1st Lieut. William C. Tremaine, 15th Cav. The board had not proceeded far in taking the evidence before Lieutenant Tremaine asked for an adjournment on his case until Jan. 3, 1911, in order to give him an opportunity to secure witnesses and counsel. This request was granted, and his case will come up again on that date.

The case of Major George T. Holloway, paymaster, was disposed of after a careful consideration by the board by referring it to the Medical Department. On Wednesday, Dec. 28, the board took under consideration the case of Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., and on Thursday it disposed of the evidence in the case of Capt. Emil J. Huebscher, Porto Rico Inf.

Major John H. Stone, Med. Corps, and Major J. M. T. Partello, 4th Inf., have reported to the board.

A most satisfactory statement concerning health conditions in Cuba will be found in the letter of J. Guiteras,

Director of Public Health, Republic of Cuba, on page 506. It is encouraging to find one speaking by authority concluding a statement of favorable sanitary conditions in Cuba by saying: "As to the debt we owe the United States for enabling us to bring about these results, we can only repay it by doing precisely what you are not willing to concede that we are doing—maintaining the standard."

Excellent progress has been made at the Washington School for Cooks in the development of a new field bread. One day last week Commissary General Sharpe telephoned directions to the school for the baking of an experimental batch of the new field bread, and the next day a number of loaves came up to the Department which appears to about fill the place in the Army ration which the Commissary General thinks is vacant. The new bread resembles in appearance the old style of German rye bread, although it is made from white flour. The outside crust is very hard and of a dark color. Six days' storage on the shelf in the Commissary General's office did not appear to materially affect it. It appears to be as fresh on the seventh day as when it was turned out of the oven. With some improvements Commissary General Sharpe is of the opinion that the bread can be kept fresh for twenty days. One of the most desirable qualities of the bread is that it can be baked in an ordinary Army field oven. For instance, when the Army was stationed in the immediate vicinity of the ovens ordinary light bread could be turned out and issued. But in case of a sudden move the new field bread could be sent forward on a trip of from twenty to twenty-five days. It is more desirable than the compressed style of field bread which was tested in the camps of instruction last year, as it is necessary to use some special machinery to make compressed bread. If this new field bread is adopted the Commissary Department will change the character of the hard bread which is now in use, which it is admitted cannot be kept as long as it should under all conditions. It has been softened up in order to make it more palatable, but has lost some of the qualities which makes it possible to store it for a term of years. With the new field bread in use the hard bread will be treated as an emergency ration or as a bread of last resort. Soldiers will not be called upon to eat hard bread or the old hard-tack except under extraordinary conditions, when hard pressed for food supplies. With portable field ovens the Army can be supplied with soft bread while it is on the firing line.

It is now recognized that the authorized strength of the Navy Pay Corps is not sufficient to take care of the increased duties of the corps incident to the new accounting system and the assumption of the duties of general storekeeper on board ship. Paymasters should now really be considered as both paymasters and general storekeepers. Aside from doing double duty on board ship in a number of cases, paymasters act as paymaster and general storekeeper at naval stations. Almost every week some officer of the Pay Corps sends in his resignation to the Navy Department, giving as his reasons that the responsibility and work of his station are too great to be outweighed by the money and honors received in the Service. Paymaster Bailey, of Guantanamo, some weeks ago tendered his resignation, insisting that he should be relieved from his duty, as his pay and commission were not sufficient recompense for what was expected of him by the Navy. The Paymaster General has laid his resignation on the table, with a number of others which have been tendered since the increase of the duties of the Pay Corps. This condition of affairs, it is said, is having a very demoralizing and disheartening effect upon the officers of the Pay Corps. It is rumored that Paymaster W. B. Rogers, of the battleship Kansas, has tendered his resignation, insisting that he is overworked and broken down by the duties of his office. Attention is also called to the fact that Paymaster Wilson, who is being tried by court-martial, got into trouble because he was required to act as paymaster at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and also on the receiving ship. He was unable to watch both places, and a clerk is said to be responsible for a shortage in the paymaster's account. In his desperation Paymaster General Cowie has written a second letter to Secretary Meyer that calls attention to the need of some special legislation to relieve the condition in the corps. It is thought that if Congress could be brought to a full realization of the needs of an increase in the Pay Corps a bill could be passed at this session.

At a conference of the members of the General Staff and department heads of the Army on Thursday, Dec. 29, the plans were taken under consideration for a reorganization of the supply depot of the Army. It is proposed to arrange the depot of reserve supplies on what might be called a war basis. This is to be done with the idea of placing the reserve supplies in locations where they would be the most available under war conditions. This change will not require any new legislation or a great outlay of money. Neither is it expected to make any radical or sudden change in the location of the present depots. The department chiefs were instructed to make a report on a plan for the gradual reorganization of all supply stations. It is expected that this can be carried out without the abandonment of any valuable property or the disturbance of any of the larger depots. It was generally acknowledged at the conference that the supply depots were not located with any central idea in view.

Some of the locations of the government stores could scarcely be improved, but at others the effect of political influence was evidenced. The facilities of transportation for many of the posts are acknowledged to be bad, and many of them are far from the principal markets. The question as to whether depots for reserve ordinance, subsistence, quartermaster and medical supplies should be created was discussed at considerable length. Under the present arrangement all the departments have separate supply depots. In some quarters it is believed that great economy might result from the consolidation of the supply stores of the departments. It would not be surprising if in the future an experimental joint depot should be built. At least, it was decided that in the location of new supply depots the strategic advantages of sites will be taken into consideration. New depots will be located where it will be the easiest to defend them and where they will have the advantages of excellent transportation facilities. The entire question is recognized as a complicated one, and one that it will take time to solve.

Whether the Panama Canal is fortified or not, it will be necessary for the Army to furnish a force to garrison the Canal strip. It is possible that it will be necessary to station an entire division on the Canal. It is apparent that large fortifications would be powerless against a landing party unless they were supported by a mobile army. An enemy could land a force of troops on either side of the Canal strip and march up and capture the fortifications from the rear unless it was met by a force of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. Aside from the dangers of war with some of the great Powers for the possession of the Canal, the great waterway will be subject to attack from the Central American countries which are still subject to sudden revolutions. This being true, it is apparent that it is not too early to be laying plans for the troops that are to be stationed on the Canal. It is understood that the problem of protecting the Canal by the use of a mobile army is already under consideration in the War Department. One of the questions that must be settled is as to whether duty on the Canal should be considered as foreign service. The conditions are such in the Canal Zone that civil labor receives higher pay than it does in the United States. The officers of the Isthmian Canal Commission who are stationed on the Canal are paid higher salaries, and many of them have been forced to give up their positions because they could not live in the Zone. Under such conditions it is thought that a tour of duty on the Canal should be rated as foreign service. It is largely upon this basis that the Philippines are considered foreign soil in computing the service and pay of the Army.

We print in another column a defense of Bailey Millard by an officer of the Army, in the charitable spirit of the old Scotch parson, who asked the prayers of his congregation for the Devil, on the ground that "no one prays for the Devil, and we ken well that he needs prayin' for the most." We know of no writer that needs a defense more than Mr. Millard, who is not to be excused for his slanders upon the Army because he has happened to mention some minor defects. The Army is not like that Englishman of spotless life who was asked whether he was going to sue an enemy for calling him a "one-eyed scoundrel and villain," and replied, "I don't well see how I can, for I lost my eye at Balaklava, you know." The advisability of announcing inspection dates has been discussed time and again for years, not only in the Army, but as regards the visits to prisons, to schools and to National Guard organizations of inspecting boards or officers. As to the criticism about the dark side of the soldier's or the sailor's life being omitted from recruiting posters, it should be remembered that every duty, every opportunity, indeed, in life has a dark side under certain conditions. Perhaps the defenders of Mr. Millard may require that on all recruiting posters there should be pictures of prison and hospital interiors, with such inscriptions as these: "This is what you may come to if you join the Army or Navy." This is a day of public schools and newspapers, and the recruit who is old enough to enter the Army or the Navy is presumed to know that military service is no more likely to be all glory and fame than matrimony is all love and roses.

Arrangement has been made by which the contract for the armor on the battleship to be built under authority of the bill passed at the last session is to be divided between the Midvale, Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. Through this arrangement the Government is to secure its armor plate at the lowest bidder's price, and at the same time maintain its policy of keeping three concerns in the business of manufacturing armor plate. This is more important, in the opinion of naval experts, than a reduction in the price. It is of the highest military importance that there should be a number of concerns in the business, so that in event of war it would be possible to rush the work on new battleships. At the same time, the United States is buying its armor plate for less money than any other country. So far as the Navy Department has been advised, no Class A armor has been purchased by foreign countries for less than \$500 per ton, while under the terms of the contract to be let by the Government the Department obtains it at \$420 per ton. Class A composes over ninety per cent. of the armor that is to be placed on the ship. Class C, which is the turret tops, will be purchased at \$460 per ton; and Class D, or hollow forgings, will be at \$655. There will be about

6,500 tons of armor plate on the new ships. The barbettes and the armor belt will be twelve inches in thickness, or an inch thicker than the armor on any other ship, excepting those that are protected by the old style nickel steel armor.

The special board on naval ordnance during the past week has been conducting some very interesting experiments as to the course a projectile takes after it strikes the water. A definite knowledge on this subject is thought to be of great importance to the Navy, so that gunners can be instructed as to how effective a shot fired from above the water would be against a vessel below the water line. Not being hampered by any instructions from Congress, the members of the board made the experiment by placing a series of fish net under water to determine just what course the projectile takes after it strikes the water. Through an observation of the course which the projectile takes the experts will be able to estimate its speed and its penetrating power. The board this winter has been hampered very much in its experiments on the river by the thickness of the ice. This has been an unusually severe winter, and at times it has been impossible for the tugs to navigate in the vicinity of Indian Head on account of the ice. The experiments on the Katahdin have been postponed until the water is clear of ice. These experiments are in compliance with the last naval bill, which requires that projectiles shall be fired against armor plate. Targets composed of armor plates have been erected on the Katahdin.

The future of the protected cruisers Charleston, Milwaukee and St. Louis will depend upon a survey of these ships, which has been ordered by the Navy Department. It is admitted that in their present condition these cruisers would be of very little service to the fleet in the event of war. The procession in naval advancement has, in the opinion of experts, passed cruisers of the Charleston class. They are neither fish, flesh, fowl nor a good red herring. With the small amount of armor which they carry they are not really entitled to be called protected cruisers. Neither are they of sufficient speed to be able to do much damage to modern merchantmen. They were originally intended to be used to prey on commerce, but with big liners sailing at twenty-four knots speed cruisers of the Charleston class would be unable to catch them. On their trial test the Charleston class of cruisers barely reached twenty-two knots, and it is doubtful whether they would be able to make that speed at their present age. About all they could capture would be schooners, sailing craft and slow freighters. If the Charleston class is to be made effective scout cruisers it will be necessary to expend considerable money in increasing their speed. In all probability this would require the expenditure of more money than would be authorized by law, and it would be necessary to go to Congress for new legislation.

If in this broad land there can be found any detractors of the American Navy we should like them to read the splendid tribute to our ships and men, published elsewhere in this issue, from the pen of our Paris correspondent, who is one of the best informed men on naval matters in France. His frank admission that our ships would be likely to show a marked superiority in combat over the French and German vessels is instructive as the technical opinion of a trained Continental naval expert. We recommend the reading of it to the members of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, that they may form an idea of what is thought of our fleet in Europe. The keen powers of analysis of our Paris correspondent are shown in his treatment of the effect of high freeboard in improving the chances of a French battleship (a much mooted question, however) in fighting a ship like the U.S.S. Georgia, and in his explanation of the difference between the principles of the French and the American schools of naval architecture.

Attention has been called to the fact that the department chiefs of the Army under existing law would automatically be forced out of the Army if they were not reappointed or retired. This does not apply to other staff officers, but through a Senate amendment placed in the reorganization bill which is intended to carry out the scheme of former Secretary of War Root the heads of departments are discriminated against. The Senate, being very jealous of its prerogative, insisted upon an amendment by which they must be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, instead of being detailed, as was originally planned. The result of this legislation is to remove the limit on the tour of duty of the heads of Army departments. Officers of the highest ability have been selected for these places, and Congress is not disposed to refuse to allow them to continue in office. They have been invariably reappointed until their time came for them to retire.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, who is being considered for appointment as U.S. Senator from New York, says: "I am hostile to the swollen expenditures for remote and improbable war. No doctrine has had or will have from me more steadfast hostility than that which would impose upon our industrial democracy the burdens of premature and war provoking preparations for war. The United States ought to be at the very forefront in moral appeal to world Powers to strike from their shoulders the burdens and dangers of excessive military and naval expenditure."

## NOTES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila cable advises say that the military authorities are using every effort to subdue the rebellious Manobos in the Davao district, province of Mindanao, and to put an end to their depredations. Brigadier General Pershing, commander of the forces in Mindanao, said on Dec. 23 that the punitive expedition now operating against the Manobos would not end until the lives and property of American planters and peaceful natives in the Davao district are absolutely safe.

A Manila despatch of Dec. 27 says: "United States military authorities to-day arrested a Japanese spy in Corregidor, the island whose great fortifications guard the entrance to Manila Bay. The spy is said to have been caught red-handed with valuable military sketches and maps in his possession. He is now held incommunicado. At the same time, Japanese residents of Manila are incensed to-day over the action of the military authorities in searching a number of houses and stores of Japanese residents for hidden explosives. None was found. The search was instigated by General Duvall upon secret advice he had received." There is no law subjecting a spy to prosecution, and a year ago a Japanese caught in the act of purchasing plans of the fortifications of Corregidor from a private of the Coast Artillery was released and the soldier transferred to the United States. But unusual precautions were taken to prevent a repetition of the offense.

Turning a hopeful eye upon that part of the annual report of the Secretary of War which speaks of the tribes of the Philippines giving up head-hunting and going to work under American protection, the Chicago Inter-Ocean has come to the belief that "a little more resolution on the part of Congress to quit meddling with non-essentials, and to let the Filipinos alone to work out their individual salvation as Americans work it out, and we shall have no more occasion to think of the islands as a 'problem' than we have so to think of, say, Alaska. We note in this connection that the Army is recruiting up six regiments which are to take a tour of Philippines duty early next year. There is a good chance for healthy young men to visit the islands, learn what are the opportunities of this American frontier, as it really is, and if they like this new country, as it really is, to stay there and grow up with it."

Commissioners representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast recently visited the Philippines, where they were most hospitably entertained by the Manila Merchants' Association. An address was presented to them, which set forth at length the resources of the islands and the possible gain to the commerce of the United States by their development. "In this development, too," says the author of this address, "lies the hope of the American merchant marine. The value of cargo carried in American ships from the United States to the Philippines increased from \$1,955,362 in 1909 to \$4,934,051 in 1910. This increase is equal to 150 per cent., compared with a total increase in the commerce of but 50 per cent. These figures in themselves are not large, but their signification is of vast importance. When the Philippines are buying two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of United States products each year, as some time they will, and there is a return commerce to the United States of an equal amount, we will have a merchant marine worthy of the name, and again the American flag will be in evidence on the seas. It will not then be conspicuous by its absence, as is the case to-day. And I might say here that the availability of Filipinos to man those ships is going to remove one of the most serious obstacles from the path of our shipping. The Chinese, although pretty tightly wedded to custom, are, at the same time, keen business men, and quick to take advantage of favorable opportunity. It will not be long ere they come to see the advantage of buying in a market so close as Manila, even at a slight increase in original cost, for they will realize that the necessity of buying heavily and carrying abnormal stocks will thereby be eliminated; that requirements can be more accurately anticipated, and that a tremendous saving can be effected by the great reduction that will result in the amount of capital necessary to conduct their business. I firmly believe that through the Philippines the United States will come to control the trade of China. And China is a big market, with imports already ranging upward of \$300,000,000, and is destined to grow bigger and more important with each succeeding year."

## ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Adjutant General was advised on Wednesday, Dec. 28, that Major Gen. W. P. Duvall had turned over the command of the Philippines Division to Brig. Gen. J. J. Pershing, General Bell, the new commander of the division, not having arrived when General Duvall decided to avail himself of his leave of absence previous to retirement, to spend considerable time in China before returning to this country. After taking a rest the General will make a tour of China. He has been interested in the country for some time, and will take the opportunity, which he is in that vicinity, to acquaint himself with conditions in the great empire.

Co. I, 3d Battalion of U.S. Engineers, on duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will on Oct. 5 next proceed to Honolulu, via San Francisco, to relieve Co. G, 2d Battalion of Engineers, which will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for station.

First Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Coast Art., who has resigned from the Army, to take effect Dec. 31, 1910, was appointed to the Military Academy from Tennessee on June 16, 1902, and was graduated June 12, 1906, and assigned as a second lieutenant to the 29th Infantry. He was transferred to the Coast Artillery and promoted to first lieutenant July 9, 1907.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Long, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Portsmouth, and Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., now on sick leave, have been detailed to take a course of instruction for field officers at Fort Leavenworth. These officers will be ordered to report on Jan. 3, and will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth until March 22, 1911.

The following is a list of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who successfully passed the recent competitive examination in the United States, arranged alphabetically: Corp. Joseph Anstead, Troop D, 4th Cav.; Corp. John F. Brown, Troop A, 8th Cav.; Sergt. Arthur Cody, Co. K, 8th Inf.; Sergt. Joseph W. Del Alamo, Co. I, Signal Corps; Seth H. Frear, Minneapolis; 1st Sergt. Malcolm Green, 68th Co., C.A.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Hoerner, Battery E, 3d Field Art.; 1st Sergt. John H. Mellom, Troop D, 4th Cav.; Gunnar J. Mortenson, Washington; Pvt.

Herbert E. Pace, General Service, Infantry; Sergt. Frank Reid, Troop F, 5th Cav.; Sergt. C. Perry Rich, 26th Co., General Service, Infantry; Spencer E. Shearer, York, Pa.; Charles I. Steinmetz, Anoka, Minn.; Sergt. Alonzo E. Wheat, Co. G, 26th Inf. The papers in the cases of candidates examined in the Philippine Islands have not yet reached the War Department, and appointments will be deferred until they shall have been received and a list of all the successful candidates arranged in the order of merit.

Private Dmochowski, 4th Recruit Co., G.S.I., of Fort Slocum, N.Y., claims the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship of the U.S. Army at 150 lbs. or under. Any soldier who desires to dispute this title with him should communicate with him at the above address, stating weight and records.

## OFFICERS OF OUR ARMY AT SAUMUR.

It is understood that an honor graduate of the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley will shortly be detailed to relieve Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 1st Art., at the equitation school at Saumur, France. Captain McCaskey's tour of duty at the institution expires early next summer. There are quite a number of applications for the place on file at the War Department, but the General Staff have decided that no one who has not taken a course at the Fort Riley school is equipped for the course abroad.

Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., writes in the January Cavalry Journal of American officers at Saumur, France, the most famous military riding school in the world, and tells us that as far back as 1839 officers of the U.S. Army went there. The first American officers, according to General Carter, to take advantage of the instruction at the French school were three lieutenants of the 1st Dragoons, one of whom was Lieut. Philip Kearny, of New York, who later was to become a major general of Volunteers and to meet death in a dramatic way at the battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. The order detailing these young officers to this duty abroad was dated A.G.O., Aug. 9, 1839, and in an order issued in the December following their stay at the school was extended to April, 1841. While these three were at Saumur three other officers were sent there. As a result of a personal visit to the school not long ago General Carter said that "his amazement was that we of this generation should have been left so long in ignorance of what our allies of the Revolution were accomplishing in horsemanship and the study of hippology generally. But we had rediscovered Saumur. Our forbears nearly three-quarters of a century ago had already become cognizant of the high quality of training of man and horse at Saumur, and out of it came much of the esprit de corps of the old Dragoons in particular and of the American Cavalry in general." General Carter believes that the system of "Cavalry tactics adapted to the organization of dragoon regiments," published by the authority of the War Department, dated Feb. 10, 1841, was traceable to the knowledge acquired by the dragoon officers from the United States who attended Saumur from 1839 to 1841. But this was not the first system of Cavalry tactics in our Army. Indeed, in 1826 a board of officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard met in Washington to frame a complete system of Cavalry tactics. This board, General Carter says, shows that the much-talked-of bringing together of the Regulars and the Organized Militia was an accomplished fact in that year, when representatives of both branches met on the same board. Perhaps it will be found, in time, that such a school as Saumur may develop so high a degree of esprit de corps that it may operate to injure efficiency, or rather adaptability, if one is to accept as conclusive the views of an anonymous officer, who, writing in the Cavalry Journal from the viewpoint of "An Officer Abroad" on "Mounted and Foot Combat in American and European Cavalry," says that European cavalry "hate to fight on foot, they feel degraded when made to fight on foot, they feel inferior when fighting on foot, hence they can easily be beaten when fighting on foot, for they have no stomach for the business." On the other hand, the American Cavalry has never caught up that idea, and "a regiment of our Cavalry fighting on foot considers itself the equal of any infantry regiment that ever marched." All possible honor, adds this writer, is due to our Cavalry officers for "nourishing this sentiment and for inculcating it into their men."

## INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

We do not find the name of the Naval Academy among the members of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association, although the Military Academy is enrolled, together with such institutions as Harvard, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth, Amherst and sixty-three other colleges and universities. The president of the association is Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The fifth annual meeting of this association, which now represents about 100,000 students, was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Dec. 29. On the program for this meeting were addresses by Captain Pierce, Prof. R. Tait McKenzie, vice president of the association; Prof. Arthur G. Smith, State University of Iowa, and the Rev. Charles F. Aked, D.D., of New York city. One of the proposals before the meeting was the changing of the constitution so as to give representation on the executive committee to local leagues, such as that of the New England states, etc. The fostering of such leagues was recommended in the announcement of the annual meeting. We have read with interest, in the report of the proceedings of the convention held in New York on Dec. 28, 1909, the address of Prof. Thomas F. Moran, of Purdue University, Ind., in which the baneful influences of the professional coach system were set forth in the most vigorous language. Those who bewail that phase of football will enjoy his uncompromising demand for a change. He blames the coach for having "developed" the rugby game into the present American college game, which he calls "well-nigh intolerable." Even the high-minded athletic directors of institutions have been compelled, in a spirit of self-protection, he says, to descend to the level of coach practices. Professor Moran made one assertion that is unquestionably true when he said: "The man who takes a firm stand on these things will be the target for flippant and facetious remarks." It is a good thing for the cause of decent, clean athletics that the association has for its head an officer of the Army who, like others of his official family, is accustomed to go ahead and do his duty irrespectively of public clamor. If, as Professor Moran intimated, the rules committee has been playing fast and loose with the college authorities, and seemed

reluctant to inaugurate any real reforms in football, there is no friend of the game, we trust, who will be quicker to make a change in that respect than Captain Pierce. The association also has been trying to grapple successfully with the annoying subject of amateurism in baseball games, which is officially designated as "a sore spot in intercollegiate athletics."

## DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Upon appeal the Comptroller has allowed Major George L. Scott, U.S.A., retired, U.S. Indian Agent at Leech Lake Agency, Minn., \$143.05, new and material evidence in his favor showing that he was overcharged this amount.

While on leave of absence Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, U.S.N., was detached from duty and ordered to report to the Naval Hospital at New York for treatment. The Comptroller holds that "if during the period of leave the appellant was sick it was his misfortune, but did not terminate his leave or entitle him to duty pay."

In determining the question of the payment to his heirs of money due Capt. Edward Deas, 4th Art., who died May 16, 1849, leaving no will and no heirs of nearer kinship than a nephew, the Comptroller calls attention to the following Act of June 30, 1906: "Hereafter, in the settlement of the accounts of deceased officers or enlisted men of the Army, where the amount due the decedent's estate is less than \$500, and no demand is presented by a duly appointed legal representative of the estate, the accounting officers may allow the amount found due to the decedent's widow or legal heirs in the following order of precedence: First, to the widow; second, if decedent left no widow, or the widow be dead at time of settlement, then to the children or their issue, *per stirpes*; third, if no widow or descendants, then to the father and mother in equal parts, provided the father has not abandoned the support of his family, in which case to the mother alone; fourth, if either the father or mother be dead, then to the one surviving; fifth, if there be no widow, child, father or mother at the date of settlement, then to the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers and sisters, *per stirpes*; *Provided*, That this Act shall not be so construed as to prevent payment from the amount due the decedent's estate of funeral expenses, provided a claim therefor is presented by the person or persons who actually paid the same before settlement by the accounting officers."

The state of New York claimed \$20,840.90 for reimbursement of payments made for services of seven officers of its General Staff employed in aiding the United States to raise the Volunteer Army for the war with Spain. The Auditor disallowed the claim, because the state had been reimbursed in former settlements for all service shown to have been rendered, and the state had failed to furnish any evidence in support of the amount now claimed, although repeatedly requested to do so. The amounts paid were as follows: Isaac F. Handy, \$495; Frederick Phisterer, \$700; Joseph G. Story, \$366.66; Herbert L. Satterlee, \$140; Charles E. Sorague, \$1,050; W. M. Healy, \$3,541.94. The Comptroller now allows Joseph G. Story \$1,000 additional, making a total payment to him of \$2,250.

## BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

An officer of the Organized Militia attending a garrison school must bring his own text-books.

The issue of fur caps to the Regular Army has been discontinued. Winter caps are not standard articles of issue.

The Department notes with regret the loss by fire of the armory of Company M, 4th Virginia Infantry, at Emporia, Va., with nearly all of the public property pertaining thereto.

The use of the words "War Department" on letterheads of disbursing officers of the Organized Militia is not authorized.

Members of the Organized Militia who pursue the same course in rifle practice as that prescribed for the Regular Army are entitled to receive similar insignia.

Hiring of grooms is not a necessary item of expense connected with the participation of Militia in camps of instruction.

## A VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

In its report of the dinner of the 11th Army Corps in New York Dec. 15 the New York Tribune says of Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired:

"While he sat and smoked a long, black cigar, with careful conservation of its ash resources, he told with brusque unction, to the delight of his hearers, how he disobeyed the orders of General Meade so he might reinforce General Howard at Gettysburg, with what subsequent happy results to all except the Confederates is well known. General Sickles commanded the 3d Army Corps, and the fact that he is the only surviving corps commander of the Union forces makes him a hero at any gathering of military men."

"I am a young man of only eighty-five now, and with only one leg I can't stand up as straight as I used to do and talk at the same time. I can't attend to many oratorical furballs while seated in a chair, but I can talk to old friends this way, I guess. At least, comrades, I will do the best I can."

"I believe the 11th Army Corps had more Germans and diluted Germans than any corps in the Service. Only the Lord could have brought that corps safely through the rows they used to have on that account. There were Germans, Bulgarians, Austrians, Saxons—what not. No corps had more adopted citizens who were loyal to the flag of their adopted country. As long as I live I will speak a good word and a loud word for the noble work of the 11th Corps."

"But I remember that a colonel in that corps came to me once in 1863 and said he wanted to be transferred. He said there were too many varieties of Germans, with a distressingly variegated result at times."

"General Sickles mentioned him by name."

"He was my colonel!" shouted a gray-haired man to the General's left. "Colonel of the 68th Regiment."

"The General's the man," replied General Sickles, puffing away on his cigar. "He had a beautiful wife. I have seldom seen a more beautiful woman, sir."

"Ninety-five pounds—that's all she weighed," said the man on the left.

"I never picked her up," replied General Sickles, amid roars of laughter. "I congratulate you on your good fortune," to the blushing old veteran, who was happy at being badgered by the kindly, gruff commander.

"Damn the taxpayer and glory to the soldier," was the General's slogan. He said that he recently met some gentlemen who wondered when the veterans were going

to die off and relieve them of the burden of the pension roll. He listened for a time to that kind of talk and then asked them if they would be willing to stand up and be shot at for \$11 a month. The salvage of a ship, he remarked, depended on the degree of peril in which it was found. Those who saved the State were entitled in return to at least half of the nation's wealth, but they would never get it."

#### GENERAL MYER AS A SPRINTER.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A., retired, although a little over sixty-four years of age, is still a great sprinter, and in Mexico broke all speed records there up to two hundred yards in pursuit of a ratero on Dec. 21, who attempted to remove the General's watch without the latter becoming aware of his intentions. This is what the Mexican Herald had to say about the General's great sprint:

"The race course was down San Juan de Letran, the starting point in front of the New Porter's Hotel, and the finish—for the ratero—at the Sixth comisaria. Taking in the fresh morning air from the doorway of the said hotel, General Myer was carefully considering the merits of a large Mexican cigar when a pickpocket, who so far has impolitely refused to give his name to the police, seized the gold timepiece worn in the General's upper left hand vest pocket, attached to a gold chain which crosses the said vest, and retired hurriedly down San Juan de Letran toward the Avenida Independencia.

"Did General Myer call for aid? He did—not. He gave pursuit to the ratero at a speed which would have put Tom Longboat or any other Marathon winner out of the going in the first lap. The thief, feeling that the General was not pleased at being dispossessed so surreptitiously of his watch, hurled the timepiece into the street and jumped on board a passing car.

"A bellboy from the hotel at length surmised that the ratero was not an honest person and that the watch really belonged in General Myer's pocket, and, after due deliberation, picked up the gold ticker and carried it back to the hotel. The ruse of throwing away the watch, however, failed to deter General Myer from the chase, and, leaping on board the car which the thief had entered, he seized the ratero and held him until a policeman arrived on the scene.

"At the comisaria the ratero averred that he had never seen the watch and that General Myer was no friend of his, but this did not avert free board and lodging which was thrust upon him in return for taking the timepiece. He will have a chance to get still more meals and another place to sleep when his trial comes up in a few days."

#### DELAYED CHRISTMAS AT GUAM.

Because a member of the 8th Cavalry band was taken down with smallpox on the Army transport Logan, which left San Francisco Dec. 5, Christmas festivities on the island of Guam were postponed just one month. The General Logan, which was due at Guam on Dec. 26, was loaded with presents and everything that would have gone to make Christmas merry on the island this year. But when the transport attempted to land at Guam permission was refused her by the health authorities on the island. No amount of persuasion could induce the health officers to raise the quarantine against the Logan. Christmas arguments were of no avail, and the Logan proceeded on its way to the Philippines without landing any passengers or freight. Neither did she receive anything from the island. As a result, all of the Yuletide from the States bound to Guam is now on its way to Manila. From there it must be taken back to Honolulu. With good luck the Christmas visitors and presents for Guam will catch the next transport at Honolulu and arrive there about Jan. 25.

The enlisted man aboard the Logan is afflicted very mildly with smallpox, and will probably recover before he reaches Manila. Every member of the crew and all other passengers have been vaccinated, and there is absolutely no danger of a spread of the disease. The medical officers are in position to obtain better control of the disease upon the transport than if the patient had been taken down after he had reached the Philippines.

Capt. Edward J. Dorn, U.S.N., retired, returned to Washington in time to spend Christmas in his own home and in America for the first time in four years, having been stationed at Guam for more than three years, where he has been in command of the naval station and also governor of the island. He was accompanied by Mrs. Dorn, who has remained in the tropics with him during his entire stay there. The Baltimore Sun quotes Captain Dorn as saying that there is no more beautiful island in all the world, no more delightful climate the whole year round, than Guam. Christmas in Guam is only twelve years old, and the natives there saw their first Santa Claus under the American flag, hoisted when the island was captured from the Spanish on July 11, 1898. The event had been celebrated only in a casual way by the small American colony, however, before the advent of Capt. and Mrs. Dorn upon the island. Since then there has been a pronounced change. On Dec. 25, 1907, the first big celebration, to which all the native school children were invited, was held. Each year the observances have taken on a wider scope. There are about 11,000 natives on the island, and of these about 1,000 are being taught English in the American schools. The natives are being rapidly Americanized. There are not over 250 white people, and nearly all of these are Americans. The marine guard numbers 130 men, some of whom have their wives and families with them. There are the governor, one or two other Navy line officers, a paymaster and two or three medical officers. A number of enlisted marines have married native women and are making Guam their home, although they have been discharged from the Service. "The Christmas spirit begins early, for every year we sent to the United States, the Philippines or Japan for presents for the 1,000 school children," Captain Dorn said. "Last year we despatched the station ship to Japan for toys; this year we sent to the States for 1,500 pounds of candy. The festivities begin on Christmas Eve. We have our Christmas trees, on which presents are hung, and at midnight mass is celebrated in the old Catholic church. On Christmas morning the governor assembles the school children in the plaza in the delightful weather of an American April or May and distributes the toys or candy."

Mr. M. C. D. Borden, one of the older members of the New York Yacht Club, and the owner of many handsome steam yachts, whose records for speed have made them conspicuous, has ordered another vessel of this type, which he expects will prove to be the champion high

speed steam pleasure craft of the world. She is to have a guaranteed speed of thirty-five miles an hour. The vessel is 163 feet over all, 158 feet on the water line, 16 feet beam and 4 feet 6 inches draft. She will have twin screws and will be named the Sovereign. She has a Tobin bronze keel. The stern is of steel with Tobin bronze blusings, and the stern post is of steel plate, flanged and fitted to the shape of the counter. The frames are of galvanized steel, the floors of steel plate, the garboard strake and bilge plating of Tobin bronze, the steer strake and side plating of steel, as are the keelsons, stringer plates, breast hook, deck beams, bulkheads, side stringers, butt straps, engine foundation, etc.

#### ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET.

After enjoying a continuous round of hospitality at French and English ports the vessels of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet weighed anchor Dec. 29 and 30, and are now en route for Guantanomo, Cuba, where they are due about Jan. 16. The rendezvous for the run home was off the Scilly Isles, where the Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of the fleet were ordered to join the First Division at noon on Dec. 31.

The last few days of the stay of the fleet at the English and French ports saw many social events crowded together, and cordiality and fraternity reigned supreme.

Rear Admiral Howard and the officers of the Fourth Division of the fleet gave a reception and deck dance on board the battleship Georgia at Gravesend, England, Dec. 23. Five hundred guests from London and Gravesend were present. The ship was decorated with emblems of the Yuletide. The Mayor of Gravesend entertained enjoyably at his residence on Dec. 28 Rear Admiral Howard and the other officers of the warships on the occasion of their farewell visit.

Christmas Day at Brest, France, was celebrated by the sailors of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet with elaborate festivities. They were the guests at dinner of the sailors of the French naval depot. Vice Admiral Aubert, of the French navy, entertained Rear Admiral Murdoch, the captain and senior officers of the Third Division at déjeuner aboard the French flagship St. Louis Dec. 23. Rear Admiral Auvert entertained Rear Admiral Murdoch and the captains of the Third Division of the fleet at dinner aboard the *Marseillaise* on the night of Dec. 28.

Rear Admiral Murdoch at noon Dec. 29 gave a luncheon on board the Minnesota at Brest, the guests including the Maritime Prefect, Vice Admiral de Marolles, Vice Admiral Aubert, Rear Admirals Auvert and Sourieu, the Mayor of Brest and all the captains of the French ships. The captains and executive officers of the other U.S. warships in port were also present.

The Mayor and Municipal Council of Brest gave a "musical" on Monday night, Dec. 26, at which members of the opera company of Brest sang. It was followed by a ball. Rear Admiral Murdoch cabled to the Navy Department Dec. 27 that the body of George Francis McArdle, boatswain's mate, first class, who was attached to the Virginia and was drowned, had been recovered. McArdle was forty-four years old and had been in the Navy twenty-one years. He was native of Ireland, and enlisted from New York city, where his brother lives. The body will be brought to the United States.

At Cherbourg the First Division of the fleet, under Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief, trimmed the ships with Christmas trees aloft and at the gangways on Christmas Day, and the day was greatly enjoyed. At ten a.m. the sides of all the vessels were crowded to witness a rowing match between a crew from the French warship Charles Martel, with sixteen oars, and one from the Connecticut, with twelve oars, the Connecticut winning easily by twelve lengths. The French crew was taken aboard the Connecticut and a champagne dinner was given by the American sailors for their guests.

American officers entertained the French officers and their wives aboard ship. Rear Admiral Schroeder received Christmas greetings from many prominent men in England and France. The syndicate of French bakers, as a token of gratitude for Rear Admiral Schroeder's recent speech praising the Cherbourg bread, presented to him and to each ship a huge cake three feet square set in a bed of flowers.

The North Dakota's officers gave an at home on the morning of Dec. 25 for the officers of the French and American warships. A Christmas tree party was given by the midshipmen of the Connecticut, and all the officers received gifts.

The Society of the Cherbourg Lycée serenaded Rear Admiral Schroeder in the afternoon of Dec. 25 with a band of forty instruments. Four hundred French and American sailors landed at Cherbourg on the night of Dec. 25 and marched to the Hôtel De Ville, where the municipality had a Christmas tree laden with gifts for each sailor. The Michigan's band gave a concert in the Place d'Armes from eight o'clock until nine, and a great crowd listened to the music.

Rear Admiral Schroeder and the officers of the First Division of the fleet gave a farewell reception and dance on the Connecticut Dec. 28. Four hundred persons, representing the navy, army, municipality and Cherbourg society were present. The quarterdeck was curtained with flags and ablaze with electric lights, and the flagship's band was stationed on the after turret. Below, in the quarters of the wardroom officers, salads, ices, fruits, confections, tea, chocolate and punch were served at long tables, with miniature electric bulbs set in a forest of flowers.

Rear Admiral Schroeder made a farewell call Dec. 28 on the Maritime Prefect, Vice Admiral Kiesel, the Mayor and Rear Admiral Adam to pay his respects.

Investigations made by a French writer prove conclusively that the rioting between the sailors of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet at Cherbourg and French soldiers and police started by the fleecing of the blue-jackets by the French. "The division ships had no sooner cast anchor," says the writer, "than sharks of all descriptions began to scramble for a chance to get at the sailors. All the petty merchants had something to sell at ten times the regular price, and in changing the brand-new banknotes of the Navy boys after purchases at these prices were made gave back lead money or coins that were obsolete. They short-changed, relying upon the sailors' unfamiliarity with French money. Stung at every turn, sometimes actually attacked and robbed outright, the men quite naturally resented the treatment. Some of the shops of the worst offenders were rough-housed, and the French press condemned the American sailors for thieves. Le Journal, which was at first one of the loudest in its condemnation of the 'American in-

vasion,' was the paper which at last found out the truth—and printed it. It was the only paper which did."

Milton Grayson, a negro sailor belonging to the U.S.S. New Hampshire, who was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court, London, England, on Dec. 16, on a charge of stabbing another sailor named Robert Washington, was again brought before the magistrate Dec. 28, and was again remanded. Several officers of the New Hampshire attended the court proceedings, and wanted the magistrate to hand Grayson over to them for punishment by G.C.M. The magistrate replied that this was impossible, as Grayson must be dealt with in accordance with English law.

#### FRENCH MARINE BUDGET FOR 1911.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

The Parliamentary report on the 1911 naval estimates has just been published. The disastrous effects of a mistaken and ever-changing constructional policy are exposed with great clearness in this interesting yearly document, which altogether is an eloquent appeal in favor of an energetic naval expansion, worthy of France's wealth and traditions. The Lapeyrère naval program, providing for twenty-eight battleships by 1919, is judged to be a minimum of effort the Republic is bound to make for her own safety. In truth, this official program of the Admiralty is judged to be totally inadequate for French needs and to answer no clear purpose, and it is the prevailing opinion in naval circles that it ought to be enlarged with a view to ensure at least French supremacy in the Mediterranean. The desiderata of the "Big Navy Party" have just been stated with much force by Mons. Bos in a book now attracting some attention, "Refaisons une Marine."

In this year's Parliamentary report the suppression of the ports militaires of Rochefort and L'Orient is being anew advocated. Rochefort, situated on a narrow river some twenty-seven kilometers inland, is only accessible to torpedo craft, and L'Orient can only receive one battleship at a time, and only under favorable conditions of tide. Yet useless naval bases of this description are officially ranked in line with Brest and Toulon. It is high time, states the rapporteur, to break away from so stupid a conservatism, and to make national interests prevail over private considerations.

An important question also dealt with is that of the distribution of the fleet. At present the fourteen best French battleships (six *Patries*, *Suffren*, three *Gaulois* and four *Bouvets*) are divided between Brest and Toulon, which are nearly 2,000 miles apart. This course is judged to be absurd and dangerous, both from the strategic and training standpoints, and the concentration is advocated of all French battleships into a high sea fleet, under a single command, navigating alternately in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and using, in turn, Brest, Toulon and Bizerte as bases. This redistribution, which is understood to be favored by the Minister of Marine, will place the French navy in a strong position in 1912, when the six *Danton*s of 18,400 tons will have united with the six *Patries*. These twelve battleships, together with their attached armored cruisers of the *Guinet* and *Gambetta* types, will, without any doubt, assert the supremacy of the tricolor in the Middle Sea, being much superior in every way to the combined forces of Italy and Austria.

#### TRIALS OF THE VOLTAIRE.

The detailed results of the performances accomplished by the 18,370-ton battleship Voltaire, fitted with Belleville boilers and Parsons turbines, and designed for 22,500 horsepower, show this cuirassé to have fallen somewhat short of expectations, a consequence of the inexperience of the engine room staff. An abnormally high coal consumption, accompanied with unbearable heat, has been complained of during the five runs she has made off Toulon. The speed at the various rates of going is much lower than had been anticipated, especially at reduced power. She just managed to maintain the contract 10.25 knots during three hours, when steaming at full power, but she failed to do so, as stipulated, when steaming at three-quarter boiler power, a sort of feat easily achieved by the *Patries*. Happily, these disappointing results are not final. The extensive damage to the cruising turbine of the Voltaire, which explain them, will be made good, and when the cuirassé puts again to sea, under new conditions and under a more experienced staff, she is expected to mend the unfavorable impression she has created, and to discourage the campaign now being made against the fitting of turbines in battleships.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

On Jan. 1, 1911, the Pacific Fleet will be reorganized as follows: First Division—West Virginia (flag), Colorado, Pennsylvania; Second Division—California (flag), Maryland, South Dakota.

The Vicksburg, now at San Francisco, will leave about Jan. 2 to resume duty on the west coast of Central America. The Tallahassee, now at Hampton Roads, Va., has been ordered to return to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

The submarine Grampus, Ensign James P. Olding, attached to the Submarine Division of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet, has been doing some highly successful practice work off San Diego, Cal. On Dec. 7 she made a run under water from the submarine station at Coronado down the channel and out past Point Loma to the Pacific, a total distance of about eight miles. The clear waters of the bay afforded the submarine exceptional opportunity for practice work. The Pike, under Lieutenant K. B. Crittenden, has also been doing clever submarine practice.

The U.S.S. Delaware has been selected by the Navy Department to transport the body of Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, the Chilean Minister, who died in Washington Dec. 18, to his native land. It is not likely that the Delaware will leave before February.

Governor Donaghay, of Arkansas, has notified the Navy Department that the last Legislature made no provision for the launching of the new battleship Arkansas, and therefore the state would take no part in the exercises at Camden, N.J., on Jan. 14. An elaborate silver service, however, will be presented when the ship is put in commission next summer. This neglect by the state to provide funds for the launching is proving very embarrassing to the members of the delegation from Arkansas. It is understood that the committee from the state will pay their own expenses and provide money for the ceremony. Miss May Macon, the daughter of Representative Macon, of Arkansas, will christen the battleship.

Bids for the construction of the two new Chilean battleships will be opened in London on Jan. 10.

The U.S. unarmored cruiser Detroit, which was

ordered sold, has been purchased by R. I. Corbin, of New York city, the highest bidder, for \$20,000. She was launched Oct. 28, 1891, and the contract price for the hull and machinery was \$612,500. The Detroit is a third class cruiser of 2,072 tons, and is 269 feet 6 inches over all, schooner rigged, with two funnels. She was first commissioned in July, 1903.

A general court-martial will meet at Puget Sound Yard, state of Washington, Jan. 9, 1911, for the trial of P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson, Paymaster's Clerk Garity and Yeoman Jaques, in connection with the disappearance of \$2,200 from the paymaster's safe on the U.S.S. Philadelphia last summer. The president of the court is Capt. William A. Gill, U.S.N., and Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, U.S.M.C., is judge advocate.

Patrick Conlin, boatswain's mate, 1st class, U.S.N., died Dec. 29, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Chester, as a result of injuries received from being thrown over winch drum. Conlin had been in the Navy about six and one-half years, and was a resident of Elizabeth, N.J.; next of kin, Michael Conlin (father), 238 Rankin street, Elizabeth, N.J.

U.S. seamen from eight warships, grateful to John D. Rockefeller and Miss Helen Gould for kindnesses to them, have sent Christmas gifts to both. A handsome flower stand was sent to Mr. Rockefeller and a beautiful fern dish to Miss Gould. The latter, in return, sent a shuffleboard, with ten-pin attachment, to the Naval Young Men's Christian Association at Norfolk, Va.

The sick sailors and marines at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., enjoyed a bright and merry Christmas. Each ward took up a collection to decorate, and, as a consequence, all the wards were very bright and everybody happy. Each man received from Chaplain Bayard a beautiful little leather bound calendar, which can easily be stowed away in a sailor's ditty box, also twenty big puzzle pictures, which everybody appreciated.

#### NEW SOURCES OF FUEL SUPPLY.

In the National Geographic Magazine Guy Elliott Mitchell tells us that the government coal geologists estimate that, exclusive of Alaska, we have about 740,000,000,000 tons of lignite, of which fully one-third belongs to the public lands. About one-half of the coal in Alaska is believed to be lignite, of which there are estimated to be 500,000,000,000 tons. The amount of coal mined in the United States in 1909, including that wasted in mining, was 750,000,000, or only fifteen-hundredths of one per cent. of North Dakota's easily accessible lignite.

The present director of the new Bureau of Mines, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, suggested the establishment of a government fuel testing plant at the St. Louis Exposition, under the Geological Survey, and one of the most important and far-reaching discoveries of the tests was that lignite, the useless, the despised, would do more actual work, turn more wheels of industry, ton for ton, if burned in a gas producer, than the highest grade, highest priced Pennsylvania or West Virginia coal fed into the best steam engine in existence. The high grade coals, too, were found to possess a greater efficiency when used in a gas engine, but the spectacular feature of the experiments was that vast stores of lignite, which are entirely useless for steaming purposes, and had previously been considered practically worthless, can be used most successfully in the gas producer.

In a large plant of 6,000 horsepower Prof. Robert H. Fernald found no difference in cost between steam and gas plants. But, running these two plants continuously for one year, the gas plant would show an annual saving of \$77,580. Professor Fernald adds: "I believe that the producer gas plant can better the figure given, but I doubt very much whether the steam plant figure can be excelled, even if it can be reached." Several of the poorest grades of bituminous coals have shown remarkable efficiency in the gas producer, and lignites and peat have been used in it with great facility, thus opening the way to the introduction of cheap power in large districts that have thus far been commercially unimportant, owing to lack of industrial opportunities.

Not only will the ultimate complete substitution in the United States of the gas engine entail a direct saving of millions of tons of coal annually, but, through the utilization of the lower grade coals and lignites, which would otherwise never be mined, it will greatly lengthen the life of the high grade coal deposits.

Another feature of interest in connection with the utilization of lignite is the briquetting tests started under the Geological Survey, and now being carried on by the Bureau of Mines. Briquettes from dust of ordinary coal make almost ideal fuel, but they are expensive to produce. The several per cent. of "binder"—tar, pitch, etc.—necessary to make them cohesive runs up the cost. Lignite, however, can be briquetted without binding material; at least, this is done with some of the foreign lignites, and there seems no reason why American lignite as well should not make good briquettes. Lignite, converted into cheap briquettes, will keep indefinitely and bear transportation. The gas producer has made lignite a great possibility in industrial development: the briquetting machine promises to raise it into the class of a highly valuable domestic and heating fuel.

The latest field investigations of the U.S. Geological Survey show that North Dakota has an area of 31,240 square miles—19,993,600 acres—underlain with lignite, a stupendous total of 500,000,000,000 tons, every ton of which has more driving power, utilized in the gas engine, than a ton of the very best of the Pennsylvania coal used in steam plants.

The poorest, smokiest, smudgiest coal may be used, but there will be no smoke, because there are no smokestacks. The gas is generated in a producer which has no chimney and needs none. The coal is turned directly into gas, which goes straight to the engine.

The improvement of the gas producer plant has also brought into the field another natural resource heretofore considered of little, if any, fuel value, namely, peat. The knowledge of the area and tonnage of our peat deposits is incomplete; but they are very great, both in the United States and Alaska.

It is significant, too, that the regions in the United States that have peat beds of workable size and depth are found to lie almost entirely outside the territory in which the coal fields and supplies of other natural fuels are known to exist in abundance. The Geological Survey's estimate of twelve billion (12,000,000,000) tons of air-dry fuel as the product of the peat beds of the country, exclusive of Alaska, is believed to be an ultraconservative one.

Expressing it as his opinion that the want of cheap fuel and the delay in opening the Alaska coal fields are the strongest adverse factors in the present problem of territorial progress, Governor Walter F. Clark, of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior,

made public Nov. 27, declares that "the ill advised policy of forbidding all development of the large coal resources of Alaska or of placing such restrictions on development as to make the embarkation of private capital impossible is to be deprecated, while the policy of conservation by proper use is to be encouraged."

"This coal," he says, "is needed for the industries of the territory and for the physical comfort of our people, and on no account should it be withheld from these uses."

#### DIARY OF AN ENLISTED MAN.

In "The Diary of an Enlisted Man" Lawrence Van Alstyne, of Sharon, Conn., has put into book form the daily record of his experience in the Federal Army during the Civil War, as a member chiefly of the 128th N.Y. Volunteers. The diary was kept in small pocket notebooks, and when the war was over he threw the diary into a desk and left it there, so heartily was he sick of war and all that pertained to it. But forty-five years later he untied the bundle one day and began to read the soiled pages. With a touch of pathos he says: "I was never before so pathetically interested. I even forgot my meals. For weeks I thought of little else and did little else than read and copy those dim old pages. I read from them to all who would listen, and wondered why it did not stir their blood as it did my own. But the reason is plain. To the listener it was hearsay. Another generation had come upon the stage. To me it was real." Most of his service was done in Louisiana. Under the date of July 10, 1863, at Port Hudson, La., which had just surrendered, the diarist wrote this: "One of the rebels has shown me how to make johnny-cake. I have made several, and, while they don't taste like mother's, they are really very good. One fellow, after filling up on it, said: 'What's the use of women anyway? We cook our own victuals, wash and mend our own clothes, make up our own beds—and what more could women do?' All the same," adds the diary keeper, "there is one woman I would awfully like to see, and I flatter myself that same woman would like to see me." The way the Confederates concealed their arms after the surrender of Port Hudson is thus described in the record of the same day: "We were surprised yesterday at the small number of small arms surrendered, and wondered how they were able to stand us off so long with them. To-day the secret has come out. The best arms were buried in the ground, and many of the newly made graves in the graveyard contained rifles instead of dead rebels. I don't know how they were discovered, but have been told that so many newly made graves excited the suspicion of a Yankee officer, and he began prodding into them and struck iron."

The diary is a volume of 348 pages, and one wonders whether the young soldier didn't often rob himself of needed rest to jot down his impressions. He enlisted in August, 1862, and kept scribbling away on his diary till June, 1864, faithful to his promise that he would keep a record of the days. He was mustered out in August, 1864. He would mail the sheets home, and his father and mother would read them and then file them away carefully. We know of no more faithful diarist than this young Volunteer, who could find time in the weary marches and the long sieges to pen his daily impressions. He tells of an Irishman on post who asked whether he was to halt a pig if it came along, and he was told to "halt everything." At midnight, during the grand rounds, there was fresh pork frying at that post, and as the orders were strictly against foraging an officer said to the sentry, "You paid for the pig, didn't you?" "Yes, sir," he replied. "It's only the liokes of them Indiana fellers that'll steal." That nearly caused a general explosion of laughter, for the grand officer was the dignified colonel of an Indiana regiment that were noted foragers. He grinned at the joke on him and said nothing. Toward the close of the war Van Alstyne was promoted to a second lieutenancy in the 90th U.S. Colored Infantry. He had been on duty on June 27, 1864, and on June 28, a blisteringly hot day, he was ordered by Lieut. Col. George Parker to take his company out for a two-hour drill. It was the first Van Alstyne had "ever heard of an officer being detailed for extra duty two days in succession," and he politely refused to obey the order. He was ordered in arrest, but two days later was released from arrest. The charges had gone up to headquarters and had been returned marked "disapproved." The book is published by the Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Company, New Haven, Conn.

#### THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Col. William P. Biddle, Commanding, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE CHANGES OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are changes in the movements of vessels in the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:  
Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan and North Dakota, sailed from Cherbourg, France, for Guantanamo Dec. 30.  
Louisiana, Kansas and New Hampshire, sailed from Weymouth, England, for Guantanamo, Cuba, Dec. 30.  
Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont, sailed from Brest, France, for Guantanamo Dec. 30.  
South Carolina, sailed from Weymouth, England, for Hampton Roads Dec. 30.

#### S.O. 73, DEC. 17, 1910, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

This order announces that the Secretary of the Treasury has informed the Department that it is his desire to have vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service dock at navy yards or naval stations when practicable, and when it can be done there as economically as at private establishments. The Department desires to do this work, and to see that it is accomplished expeditiously, economically and to the satisfaction of the commanding officers of such vessels and of the Treasury Department. The order publishes the agreement entered into between the Treasury Department and the Navy Department in regard to the procedure to be followed in preparing estimates for and carrying on this work.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 23.—Lieut. T. G. Eliyson detached duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.; to duty instruction in aviation, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ensign R. S. Young, Jr., detached duty North Carolina; to duty Perkins.

Ensign R. G. Walling detached duty Perkins; to duty North Carolina.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. L. Taylor detached duty naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty Chester.

Passed Asst. Surg. A. D. McLean detached duty Chester; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Munson detached duty Buffalo; to temporary duty Independence.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus detached duty Navy recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.; to duty Pennsylvania.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. C. White detached duty Vicksburg; to duty Buffalo.

Asst. Surg. I. W. Robbins detached duty Pennsylvania to duty Vicksburg.

DEC. 24.—Comdr. R. F. Lopez to duty as senior member of a board to conduct general surveys of vessels on Pacific coast.

Ensign W. R. Purnell detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Vicksburg.

Ensign W. W. Wilson detached duty Maryland; to duty Goldsborough.

Ensign C. F. Pousland detached duty California; to duty Preble.

Ensign H. C. Gearing, Jr., detached duty California; to duty Lawrence.

Ensign J. H. Conditt detached duty South Dakota; to duty Hopkins.

Midshipman E. H. Connor detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty South Dakota.

Midshipman T. M. Tipton detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Glacier.

Midshipman J. F. McClain detached duty Maryland; to duty Rowan.

Mach. J. H. McDonough to naval hospital, Boston, Mass., for observation and treatment.

DEC. 25.—Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry, retired, detached duty Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to home.

Midan, E. J. Estess detached duty Perkins; to duty Celtic.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. O. Fitch, Jr., placed upon the retired list of officers of the Navy from Dec. 23, 1910.

Chief Btsn. J. W. Angus detached duty Birmingham; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. C. S. Kendall detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Chief Carp. E. H. Hay, retired, detached duty works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass.; to home.

Carp. J. A. Davis detached duty Birmingham; to home and wait orders.

Gun. J. Sperle, Jr., to temporary duty Massachusetts.

DEC. 26.—Comdr. M. L. Miller detached command Glacier; to command Vicksburg.

Lient. C. W. Densmore detached charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; to connection fitting out Utah and duty on board when placed in commission.

Lient. D. T. Ghent to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Surg. C. M. De Valin detached Marine Recruiting Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Detroit, Mich.

Asst. Naval Constr. E. O. Fitch, Jr., retired, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home.

Chief Carp. A. C. Burroughs, retired, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to home.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Olongapo, P.I., Dec. 29, 1910.

Comdr. H. A. Bispham detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Monterey.

Comdr. R. H. Jackson to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Lient. Comdr. J. H. Dayton detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to home.

Lient. C. L. Arnold detached Ecano; to Helena.

Lient. (J.G.) W. L. Friedell detached Helena; to Ecano.

Asst. Paymr. W. H. Wilterdink to Mohican.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 22.—Major C. G. Long qualified for promotion to the next higher grade.

DEC. 23.—Capt. R. C. Berkeley detached headquarters, U.S. M.C., upon expiration of present leave; to command Marine Barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. M. Salladay detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. F. C. McConnell to Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1911, for examination for promotion.

DEC. 24.—First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, retired, detached Recruiting District of the Pacific Coast; to recruiting duty at Cincinnati, O.

First Lieut. D. M. Randall detached Recruiting District of Cincinnati upon reporting of relief; to duty Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. A. E. Randall assumes charge of Recruiting District of Pacific Coast, relieving 1st Lieutenant McClaskey.

Second Lieut. C. J. Miller detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to recruiting duty in the District of the Pacific Coast.

Second Lieuts. D. L. S. Brewster, D. S. Barry, Jr., and G. K. Shuler detached Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.; to Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C., for instruction.

DEC. 27.—Capt. J. W. Weddigh appointed judge advocate of a G.C.M. at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

First Lieut. C. B. Vogel detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C.; to duty Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.

DEC. 29.—Capt. William H. Parker, U.S.M.C., has been ordered to duty at Portsmouth Navy Yard; sick leave revoked.

S.O. 65, DEC. 20, 1910, U.S.M.C.  
Publishes names of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

DEC. 22.—Capt. J. G. Ballinger detached from the Winona upon relief and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Coyle detached from the Golden Gate upon relief and ordered to the Pamlico.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall detached from the Arcata and ordered to report to the General Superintendent, L.S.S., for duty as assistant inspector, L.S.S.

Capt. W. W. Joynes detached from duty as assistant inspector, L.S.S., upon relief, and ordered to the Tahoma.

Capt. F. A. Lewis ordered to the Winona.

Second Lieut. G. C. Alexander detached from the McCulloch and ordered to the Arcata for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maxwell detached from the McCulloch and ordered to the Golden Gate.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Curtiss granted thirty days' leave, commencing Jan. 1, 1911.

DEC. 23.—Second Lieut. W. C. Maxwell granted fifteen days' leave.

DEC. 27.—First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley granted thirty days' leave, commencing upon the return to duty of Capt. G. L. Carden about Feb. 1, 1911.

First Lieut. B. H. Camden granted four days' extension of leave.

First Lieut. Henry Ulke granted seven days' leave.

Capt. H. B. West granted five days' leave.

Second Lieut. E. D. Jones granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. M. J. Ryan granted thirty days' leave, commencing upon the reporting for duty on the Manning of Cadet C. R. Dench.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Failing to receive bids on Dec. 10, for the building of the two new revenue cutters authorized at the last session of Congress, Secretary of the Treasury McVeagh this week decided to put the matter before Congress with a view to authorizing the Navy Department to build these vessels. Giving as their reasons for refusing to submit bids, that, on account of the eight hour law which would have to be observed, the \$250,000 limit of cost of each would be insufficient to adequately compensate private builders for the necessary change in the operation of their yards by compliance with the eight hour law, every private shipbuilding company in the country has absolutely ignored the proposal of the Treasury Department for bids for the construction of these two cutters.

In view of this stubborn attitude upon the part of the shipbuilding concerns, and with a desire to hasten the construction of these vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his recommendations on the subject, which will be accompanied by the draft of a bill for introduction in the House next week by Representative Mann, Chairman of the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of said vessels by that Department at one of the Government yards.

The Secretary of the Treasury contends that these vessels can be built within the authorized cost limit of \$250,000, notwithstanding the assertions of builders that the eight

hour law applying to the construction of same in private yards would leave them insufficient margin to compensate for the change in operation of shifts which they claim would be absolutely necessary. And notwithstanding the fact that the authorized cost of each of these cutters includes the additional cost of building them under the eight hour law the refusal of private builders to submit bids for their construction again emphasizes more clearly the principle involved, namely, "recognition of the eight hour law" in private enterprise.

However, if authority for construction of these vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service is granted to the Navy Department, as now contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is stated by the highest authority that each can be built and put in commission by the Government at a cost of about \$210,000, and this figure would include the additional cost of about \$30,000 on account of labor under the eight hour law.

Officials of the Treasury Department see no hope of obtaining a better result by readvertising for bids for the construction of these proposed cutters hence their resort to the only alternative of building them at a Government yard under the supervision and inspection of the Revenue Cutter Division of the Treasury.

At the present time when the revenue cutters in commission are taxed to the limit of exertion in their hazardous work, the capacity of the Revenue Cutter Service in its entirety is far too much exceeded; and this fact makes the necessity of new additional vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service all the more urgent.

It is not thought that there will be any objection in Congress to granting the necessary authority for the construction of these vessels in one of the Government navy yards, because of the fact that even in event that bids had been received from private builders, it is not likely such bids would have been much, if any, less than the authorized cost of each. In any event, however, it is the purpose of the Treasury Department to demonstrate that the Government can build its own vessels in its own way, in its own yards, at less cost than under the contract system.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.  
ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. New York, N.Y.  
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.  
APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.  
ARCATA—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.  
BEAR—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. San Diego, Cal.  
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.  
COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.  
DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.  
FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.  
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.  
GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Boston, Mass.  
GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.  
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.  
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.  
ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.  
MCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.  
MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
MAGNETIC—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.  
MANNING—Capt. G. L. Carden. Astoria, Ore.  
MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landry. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
MORNING—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.  
ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.  
PALMICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.  
RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.  
SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.  
SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.  
SNOWSHOE—Capt. F. J. Hawke. Neah Bay, Wash.  
TAHOMA—1st Lieut. E. S. Addison. Port Townsend, Wash.  
THETIS—Capt. C. S. Ochsner. Honolulu, Hawaii.  
TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.  
WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.  
WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.  
WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Gulfport, Miss.  
WISCONSIN—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.  
WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.  
YAMAURAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 27, 1910.

The first Christmas entertainment was on Dec. 19, when the prisoners held their annual vaudeville, with Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rice in charge of the music. The program began with an orchestra directed by Mrs. Francis Broady, 5th F.A. band, followed by Williamson, Gordan and Davis in an original sketch entitled, "Trouble with the Cook." Ben Bernstein sang "In Dear Old Tennessee." Moving pictures were then put on by Chaplain Rice, and the successful entertainment closed with a comical farce, with Gaskill and several others in the cast. The next night the Christmas concert was held in the Fort Sheridan Theater, with 450 soldiers in the audience. Chaplain Andrew Murphy gave an explanation of the musical parody called "The Hunting of the Snark," after which Chief Musician Montin and the Artillery band rendered the piece in music and song. The evening's program closed with motion pictures. The next night the Christmas basketball game between the Artillery and Waukegan teams was played before an interested audience. Christmas Eve there was a grand celebration in the post gymnasium, with a large Christmas tree on which 154 toys were hung, with necessary candy and trimmings for the 154 children of the post. Santa Claus, impersonated by Capt. Paul B. Malone, appeared through the lighted fire grate of the chimney at the designated time and commenced the distribution of the presents. The tree was handsomely decorated with the trimmings manufactured by the officers and ladies at the home of Captain Moore. After all the toys were properly disposed of, the grown-up children were entertained with moving pictures of Christmas pantomimes and with Christmas music. On Monday night the chaplains had the tree moved over to the post hospital, where the men on sick report were given a Christmas tree entertainment with music, Christmas cards and motion pictures, with some light vaudeville.

The facilities of the Fort Sheridan post-office have been improved by additional package and delivery windows. The mail matter has been increasing in volume the past few years so that Miss Jennie Le Ro, the postmistress, now has two assistants. This office is handling a great many Red Cross stamps and the enlisted men are good customers.

The quartermaster has put new electric lights of increased power in the post schoolroom. The writing classes have greatly improved in their work. A number of men in Assistant Instructor Coleran's class, who started with the simple forms of mathematics at the beginning of the term, are now well along in fractions. After New Year's it is expected that a number of new men will join. The post school offers an excellent opportunity for an enlisted man to take up almost any study he desires. The special students in advanced work receive instruction from the chaplains.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Dec. 27, 1910.

Miss Leila McDonald, from Washington, D.C., is spending Christmas with her parents, Major and Mrs. J. B. McDonald. Mrs. McDonald's brother, Mr. Murphy, and son, Dan, from Texas, are also with them. Nineteen of the younger lieutenants are away on Christmas leaves.

Miss Waltz, who has been in the East several months, joined her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Millard Waltz, last week. Mr. and Mrs. Willard, of Massachusetts, spent several days here with their daughter, Mrs. Owen Meredith, who gave a tea for them last Saturday. Major E. W. Howe, 27th Inf., is looking forward to his promotion shortly, while Capt. Paul B. Malone goes to Washington in February.

Mrs. G. B. Spottiswoode, of Washington, D.C., is the guest



of Mrs. M. M. McNamee. Capt. and Mrs. Grain had over Christmas a large house party of relatives, including the parents of Captain Grain from Chicago. Mrs. B. J. Tillman's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Moore, of New York, are spending the winter at Deerpath Inn, Lake Forest. They spent Christmas in the post.

Lieut. R. B. Going was recalled by wire to Birmingham, Ala., on Monday, where his father's illness is considered dangerous.

The card club met on Thursday with Mrs. T. D. Osborne. Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Phillips have gone to Cleveland to visit the Lieutenant's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed are spending a short leave with Mrs. Sneed's people at McLeansboro, Ill.

#### PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Dec. 28, 1910.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. J. D. Beuret are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Clise, of Seattle, over Christmas. Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson, executive officer of the Colorado, has taken the Best cottage in Bremerton, during the stay of that ship at the yard. Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette.

A jolly crowd of Navy people enjoyed an evening on skates at the Coliseum in Bremerton on Monday as guests of Mrs. H. M. Brown and the Bachelors' Club. After the party the guests enjoyed a supper at the Golden Café. In honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bausman, of Seattle, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman gave a dinner on Saturday, when Naval Constr. and Mrs. Boret, Paymaster, and Mrs. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette were also guests.

The football team from the U.S.S. Philadelphia has just closed a very successful season, winning the championship of Seattle. They played sixteen games, winning fourteen games and lost two to the Army boys of Fort Worden. The result for the season's games was 857 points scored against opponents' 290. In order that the men on the Philadelphia might enjoy the Christmas season, the Navy Department granted a week's leave to all who might wish to take advantage of it, and the men were paid in advance. The Philadelphia's Club presented each man with a handsome calendar bearing the Philadelphia in half-tone. The men remaining on the ship celebrated Christmas in a manner never before undertaken here. A splendid entertainment was given in the sail loft on Friday evening, at which all of the Navy families were present. A beautiful Christmas tree was a feature of the evening's pleasure, and there was a present on the tree for all, old and young. The unloading of the tree was followed by a fine vaudeville performance, dancing and supper. The affair was confined to Navy families and the men's lady friends. All the officers and ladies of the yard attended and the affair was the largest and most brilliant one ever given in the yard.

Asst. Naval Constr. C. M. Simmers, who has been stationed at this yard for five years, will take the examination Jan. 4 for promotion, and expects to leave shortly for Camden, N.J., where he will be assistant to the superintendent of construction on the big Dreadnoughts, the Arkansas and Utah. The Navy officers report that it is impossible to secure boys enough to take the examinations for apprentices to learn different trades in the yard shops. Thirteen apprentices are needed, and in order to hold an examination it is necessary to have three applicants for each position. Applicants are wanted to learn the trades of boatbuilder, blacksmith, moulder, painter, joiner, shipfitter and pattern maker. The pay on beginning is about eighty cents per day, with increase every six months. On reaching the age of twenty-one, the apprentice can obtain a first class rating, which pays \$4 a day and up.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 28, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre entertained delightfully at bridge Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter and Mrs. Feeter. It was Mrs. White's birthday, and when everyone gathered around the dining table for supper after the game Mrs. White found at her place a pile of remembrances from each of the guests. On Friday evening Major and Mrs. Rand gave a beautiful dinner, the decorations being carnations and Christmas greens, and the guests Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre and Chaplain and Mrs. Headley. Capt. and Mrs. Waller, of Frankford Arsenal, are week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mason. Mr. Eugene Smith and Mr. William McKinney, of Brooklyn, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith for Christmas. Captains Wheeler, Halston and Seelye were all granted ten days' leave and are spending the holidays away.

Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie sailed on Saturday for Bermuda, where they will spend the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Dowd, with their children, have been spending Christmas with relatives in New Jersey.

On Saturday afternoon Santa Claus visited the post gymnasium and brought to each child at Sandy Hook a gift and a box of candy. The hall was filled with children, their families and numbers of enlisted men. The Fort Hamilton orchestra was furnishing music for those assembled, and a tall, brilliantly lighted tree stood in one end of the hall. When the doors opened a procession of children fled in carrying garlands and singing Christmas carols. They gathered around the tree, and while they sang in came Santa, pulling after him a large toy-laden boat, or he said in his opening speech that Sandy Hook was reached easily only by water. While the gifts were being distributed ice cream and cake were served to all present, and after the entertainment each man was given a cigar as he left the hall.

Major and Mrs. Rand had an informal little bridge party Saturday night for Lieut. and Mrs. De Sombre and Capt. and Mrs. Trotter. Capt. and Mrs. Greig had as their guests for Christmas Mrs. Greig's sister and brother-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. Flemming, and their small son, George. Captain Greig has been quite sick with a heavy cold, but is now recovering. Capt. and Mrs. Moody had with them for Christmas Mrs. Moody's family, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Boorman and Mr. Ketchell Boorman. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Smith entertained in true Southern fashion on Sunday afternoon. All their

friends called to wish them a Merry Christmas and were served with delicious egg-nog made from a famous Kentucky receipt. On Friday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Dowd had a lovely Christmas tree and party for the children of Fort Hancock. There was a gift for each child and the little ones playing around the tree in full enjoyment of their toys made a beautiful sight.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met with Mrs. L. B. Moody on Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Trotter was again fortunate and won first prize a chop platter with six plates to match, and Mrs. De Sombre was awarded as second prize a sweet-grass handkerchief box. Col. and Mrs. White gave an informal dinner on Monday. The table had as a centerpiece a small, tastefully decorated Christmas tree and at each place were Santa Claus favors and mottoes. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. De Sombre and Mrs. Feeter.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 29, 1910.

The Christmas season was observed with true old-time spirit and enthusiasm. The large number of visitors and officers' children on Christmas leave helped to make the festivities all that could be desired. In addition to those mentioned last week as spending the holidays on Governors Island are Cadets Bradford, Chenoweth and J. E. McDonald, at Lieut. George A. Lynch's; Cadet George Chase with his parents, Col. and Mrs. George F. Chase, and Cadet Millard F. Harmon, at Chaplain Smith's. Col. Valery Havard and Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon were among those who called on friends on the post this week.

The post Christmas tree was held on Christmas Eve and was enjoyed by over 100 children and their parents and friends. The carol service took place in the chapel at 3 o'clock, followed by the entertainment in the hop room of Corbin Hall. Lieut. Jacob H. Rudolph officiated as Santa Claus and came down the chimney near the tree in orthodox style and distributed the gifts to the expectant throng of eager children. Music was rendered during the intermissions by the 29th Regiment orchestra, and our old friend Professor Henderson delighted old and young with his feats of magic and Punch and Judy performance. The services at the chapel at 8, 10:45 and 3:30 were well attended, and an elaborate music program, including Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass," was well sung by the chapel choir under the direction of Lieut. A. F. Halpin, choirmaster.

A number of Christmas parties were given throughout the garrison during the week of Christmas. Col. and Mrs. James F. Allison gave a delightful young people's party on Tuesday night. One of the attractive features was a series of very cleverly arranged living pictures. Col. and Mrs. Stephen G. Mills had also a young people's party on Wednesday night, at which, among other gaieties, an enormous stock of valuable articles was auctioned off at fabulous prices. Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith gave a garrison party on Christmas night and a children's party on the afternoon of the 29th.

An impromptu "Tacky" party was given on Monday night at the club. The first prize for the greatest amount of "tackiness" was won by Mrs. George A. Lynch, a beautiful bouquet of vegetable orchids; the second by Cadet Millard F. Harmon, a solid boutonniere à la chou, and the prize for the best couple by Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend Whelen, a box of tacks. Mr. Philip Allison entertained on Thursday afternoon a party of his classmates from Cornell University.

#### WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

Whipple Barracks, Ariz., Dec. 25, 1910.

Among the happy events of the season was the Christmas party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur P. Watts and Lieut. and Mrs. James G. Taylor at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor on Christmas Eve. A large Christmas tree, laden with presents, stood in one corner. The rooms were beautifully decorated with smilax and red Christmas bells. A large red bell hung over the dining table, and ropes of smilax were festooned from the chandelier. Mrs. Gunster gracefully presided over the punch bowl. All the children of the garrison were present and thoroughly enjoyed the visit of Santa Claus. All during the evening the guests enjoyed the selections of the Cahill orchestra. Among guests were Capt. and Mrs. Edwin T. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. John K. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, Major and Mrs. Barney, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter E. Gunster, Mrs. Edwin J. Bracken, Miss Ruth Oliver, Miss Dorothy Palmer, Miss Mary Dunbar, Miss Harriet Jean Oliver, Capt. D. K. Major, Lieuts. William F. Robinson, Jr.; William E. Hall, G. G. Bartlett, Merl P. Schilström and D. O. Byers.

Mrs. Edwin J. Bracken is visiting her sister, Mrs. John K. Miller, for the holiday season. Miss Mary Dunbar, of Los Angeles, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Guy G. Palmer, for Christmas. Miss Ruth Oliver is spending the holidays with her parents.

#### SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 24, 1910.

Before the big cruisers left on Wednesday for San Francisco there were a number of social functions in which those of the Service were interested participants. On board the Pennsylvania on Tuesday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Christopher Fewell entertained with a tea, when among the local society people present were Mrs. Warren Crouse, Mrs. J. Perry Lewis, Mrs. West, Misses Florence Roper, Jessie Smith, Jessie Beck, Frances Mulvey, Brooke Frevert, Hazel Ernstaing, Isabel Polhemus and Pauline Gartmann.

Capt. J. G. Ballinger, formerly in command of the cutter Winona, has been ordered to command of the Bear, now in port here, a position recently vacated by the transfer of Captain Bertholf to the cutter Morrill, on the Great Lakes. Captain McCaskey, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Douglas, is the guest of his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. William S. McCaskey, at their residence, 3300 Second street. David Hunter, son of Joseph L. Hunter, chaplain, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Rosecrans, and David Flynn, grandson of David R. Spaine, lighthouse keeper at Ballast Point, walked fifty miles one day this week, covering the distance in thirteen hours. Their route was from Fort Rosecrans to Tia Juana, Mexico, and return.

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## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 29, 1910.

The voluntary resignation of Midshipman Harold S. Spencer, from Wisconsin, a member of the second class, has been accepted. It is understood unofficially that he has received a promising appointment to the Consular Department and will take up his new duties almost immediately.

Swarthmore has been definitely assigned to fill the open date in the baseball schedule of the Naval Academy on Saturday, May 6. This is the day on which Pennsylvania's 'varsity and freshman crews open the rowing season on the Severn with a double header. In the basketball schedule the Navy has signed Lehigh for Jan. 21, made vacant by the cancellation by New York City College, while Gettysburg College has been signed for Dec. 31.

Friday morning there were fifteen bags or loads of mail from the Naval Academy that passed through the city post office. Over one hundred midshipmen left Annapolis on Saturday, bound for Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York and other nearby cities, there to spend the Christmas holidays with relatives and friends. Incidentally Captain Bowyer established a precedent, for it is the first time in the history of the Academy that Christmas liberty, with the privilege of leaving the city, has been extended to the midshipmen. Not all the first class men, however, are enjoying the holidays, for there was a string tied to the Christmas order—only those on the first conduct grade being allowed to avail themselves of it, and they were compelled to show bona fide invitations that they were to be entertained by friends. The class has a membership of about two hundred, but not more than a score were listed among the "bad boys." The holiday extended until roll-call on Monday.

Several midshipmen who have been typhoid patients at the Naval Hospital were discharged from the hospital and granted leave Friday and Saturday. Midshipman Lewis, of Kentucky; Engel, of Cincinnati; Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, and Browne, of Connecticut, left for their homes to spend Christmas. All the typhoid patients are doing well. Saturday Midshipman Sessions, who was seriously ill, is up and about. Midan. Starr King is on the mend, his temperature normal for a number of days, while Midshipman Woodward, another seriously ill, is doing well.

A new book has just been published at the Academy by the midshipmen of "The Rhymers' Club." The book is dedicated "To the Memory of George Cabot Lodge, author of that perfect sonnet, 'Cor Cordium.'" The volume is copyrighted, though only a limited number have been printed and the book is not for sale. Several of the poems are by former Midan. Harold S. Spencer, whose ability has been recognized in the leading magazines of the day, while several others are by Midan. William Donalson Ford.

Several classes have issued their usual Christmas cards. The 1912 class card shows a very pretty girl in a Navy sweater, and the 1913 card is suggestive of Christmas. The 1912 girl, in a midshipman's reefer, bears a branch of holly. Both cards are handsome.

Rear Admiral Howard and Mrs. Howard announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace Laurens, to Lieut. Comdr. James Proctor Morton, U.S.N., now in command of the torpedo boat destroyer Flusser, off San Juan, Porto Rico. The date of the wedding has not been fixed. Miss Howard is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Abram Claude, for many years mayor of Annapolis, and a sister of Ensign Douglas L. Howard.

For the first time in years the Christmas morning barque formation and parade was omitted. This is an affair for the first class, and while the upperclassmen were much attached to it, they thought still more of the three days' trip out of town which Captain Bowyer extended to them.

Mrs. Finney, wife of Lieut. E. P. Finney, U.S.N., entertained for four days her sister, Mrs. H. J. Stebli, from San Francisco, who with her husband, a mining engineer, has included nearly every city of importance in her travels and left here for New Mexico and British Columbia.

In the general drama to discover the cause of the late outbreak of typhoid at the institution, the Severn River oyster has been caught. This occasioned no little indignation among Annapolitans, who are greater consumers of the Severn's oysters than are the residents of the Academy, and not one case of typhoid has occurred in the city during the progress of the cases at the Academy. The sewage of the Academy has been passing into the Severn for sixty-five years and this is the first official suggestion that the oysters in it have been contaminated. At the Academy the channel is thirty feet deep, the river from a half to three-quarters of a mile wide, and there are four good tides every day.

The bachelor officers of the Naval Academy gave their annual Christmas "stag dinner" Wednesday night at their quarters in the Academy.

Capt. John M. Bowyer, U.S.A. Superintendent will receive the first class of midshipmen at his residence on Sunday afternoon, New Year's Day. Mrs. Coontz, wife of Comdr. R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, will be "at home" on Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, at Sampson Row. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Mrs. L. M. Nulton, Mrs. J. S. Graham, Mrs. E. P. Svart, Mrs. F. S. Witton, Miss Nicholson, Miss Paradise, Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, Mrs. G. R. Marvell, Mrs. C. T. Wade, Mrs. W. T. Conn, Mrs. O. C. Soule, Miss Brewington,

Captain Bowyer and Commander Coontz have protested to the city council of Annapolis, against the transfer of a liquor license, now owned by a party conducting a saloon on King George street, opposite the East Gate of the Naval Academy, to another person, who contemplates it is alleged, to open a sailor's boarding house, and will seek the trade of the enlisted men in the Service.

Mrs. Berrien, wife of Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., received, assisted by Midan. William H. O'Brien, 1st class, at the hop on Saturday evening. Mrs. Berrien wore pink silk, veiled with pink point d'esprit with garniture of crystal, and carried American Beauty roses. There were twenty-five dances, the music by the Academy band. A number of ladies from Baltimore, Washington and the vicinity of Annapolis were present in addition to the local contingent.

Mrs. Dashiel, widow of the late Naval Constructor Robert Dashiel, U.S.N., is entertaining at her residence here on Murry Hill the following house party: Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hatcher, nee Dashiel; Midshipman Dysart, U.S.N., and Mr. H. L. Parker, of Asheville, N.C.

Miss Helen Andrews, of Brown University, Providence, R.I., is spending the holidays here with her brother, Midan. George A. Andrews, 3d class. Lieut. Elmer Jones, U.S.A., attended the Academy hop on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, of Ohio, are visiting their son, Midshipman Hatch. Midan. P. F. Hambach, U.S.N., visited friends here during the Christmas holidays. Mrs. Porter, of Washington, mother of Midshipman Porter, 4th class, spent several days here during the holidays. Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Capt. DeWitt

O. Redgrave, U.S.N., of Baltimore, visited friends here on Christmas Eve and chaperoned her niece to the hop. The Misses Craven, daughters of Admiral Craven, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, of this city. Instructor W. J. King and Mrs. King returned yesterday from Ohio, where they attended the wedding of Mr. King's sister. The Misses Collier are visiting their brother, Prof. M. A. Colton, U.S.A., at the Maryland home.

The full schedule of the gymnastic and wrestling teams of the Naval Academy were announced to-day. The midshipmen expect to make a specially good showing in wrestling, and hope to win a clear title of the intercollegiate championship. Only one member of last year's excellent team has graduated, and the squad, which numbers sixty-six, has received strong additions in the persons of Brown and Gilchrist, the two lusty fourth classmen who did such fine work on the football team. The schedule of gymnastics and wrestling is: Feb. 11, Yale, gymnastics and wrestling; Feb. 18, University of Pennsylvania, gymnastics and wrestling; Feb. 25, Princeton, wrestling and interclass gymnastics; March 4, gymnastics an. interclass boxing and wrestling; March 11, Columbia, gymnastics and wrestling.

Mrs. Sweeney, mother, and the Misses Sweeney, sisters, of Midshipman Sweeney, first class, are visiting Annapolis. Mrs. Garrison, wife of Prof. D. M. Garrison, U.S.N., has gone to Charleston, S.C., for the holidays. Col. R. H. Patterson, U.S.A., Mrs. Patterson and Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, Boston, are the guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. P. Jessup, Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy authorities have accepted the offer of the Admiral Trenchard section of the Navy League, of New York city, of a medal to be competed for annually by the members of the third and fourth classes of midshipmen, Naval Academy, for the best essay on a naval or patriotic subject.

Surgeon George Pickrell, U.S.N., was the discoverer of a fire, on State Circle, this morning at 1:30 that, before it was extinguished, injured the Y.M.C.A. hall and other property to the extent of about \$20,000.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1910.

At the conclusion of the semi-annual examination last week all cadets entitled to the privilege took advantage of Christmas leave, two days longer than usual this year, eight days being the maximum. A number of the officers and their families took advantage of the holidays to spend Christmas at their homes. Major and Mrs. Robinson spent the holidays in Virginia; Capt. and Mrs. Darrah and their children have gone to Washington to visit Mrs. Darrah's uncle, Major Parker W. West, assistant commandant of the Soldier's Home; Capt. and Mrs. Summerall and their son, Charles, are spending the holidays in Washington; Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury spent Christmas at Lowell, Mass., as guests of Captain Pillsbury's parents.

A number of visitors have come to the post for the holidays; Lieut. Paul A. Larned is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Larned, as is also his fiancee, Miss Davenport, of West Virginia; Lieut. and Mrs. Whitlock and little daughter are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs; Capt. and Mrs. Harold Hammond are guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Davis; Major and Mrs. Carleton are visiting the Glassfords; Capt. and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce spent Christmas with Col. and Mrs. Gordon; Major and Mrs. Sands are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Clifford Jones has as her guest her brother, Mr. Abraham Green; Captain Keech has been a guest of Colonel Ruggles.

The Monday Bridge Club ended a tournament at Mrs. Fiebiger's last week, at which prizes were won by Mrs. Nesbitt and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett. The Evening Bridge Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Traub. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Pillsbury on Tuesday.

The children of the Sunday school, and so far as possible the children of the post, were made happy last Thursday afternoon by gifts from the Christmas tree, held for the first time in the new chapel. The interior was tastefully decorated with greens and the tree, placed just below the choir stalls, was as beautiful as ever, bright with tinsel, glass balls and other decorations, in the glow of the many colored lights thrown on it from the triforum. A brief service preceded the distribution of the gifts, which included every toy dear to the heart of boy or girl. The chaplain conducted the service, the assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, Cadet Wheeler, reading the lesson, while the children joined heartily in old-time hymns and carols. The weather had moderated and there was a good attendance of children, parents and friends.

On Thursday evening the annual mess dinner was attended by a number of officers as guests, who came to the Point for the purpose. Among them were General Dudley, a guest of Chaplain Travers; Colonel Simpson, a guest of Colonel Willcox, and Captain Keech, a guest of Colonel Ruggles. Colonel Tillman responded to the toast, "The Academy"; Lieutenant Richardson to "The Mess"; and in response to "Athletics" Captain Beacham recited "Casey at the Bat."

The announcement that Colonel Sibley would shortly take his departure from the post, having resigned his position as commandant of cadets and accepted a detail in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect on Feb. 1, was received with the utmost regret. Col. and Mrs. Sibley will be very greatly missed. They will leave for the Colonel's new station in Denver on Feb. 1. Capt. Fred W. Sladen, who succeeds Colonel Sibley, has served a tour of duty in the Technical Department and comes back to a warm welcome, as does Mrs. Sladen, who before her marriage was Miss Lillie Lefferts, of New York.

A few among the guests present from a distance at the cadet hop on Christmas Eve were the Misses Rumsey, May Bogert, Jean W. R. Smith, Jean Kenny and Miss Virginia Herr Tabor, a niece of Mrs. Moller, of St. Louis.

Morning services were held at the new chapel on Christmas Day, conducted by the chaplain. The new altar of granite, quarried from the hillside near, was used for the first time. It is formed of blocks of granite, very beautiful in color and chaste, beautiful and simple in design.

Mrs. Mason Blunt, Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, Brig. Gen. W. P. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Capt. G. O. Cress, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Cress, with their daughter, and Mrs. Edward Burr, all of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Col. James L. Burns were among cadets' relatives recently at the hotel. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitlock and their little daughter will sail for Panama on Jan. 4.

Col. and Mrs. Sibley's dinner guests on Wednesday, Dec. 21, were Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Henry and Capt. and Mrs. Jewett. Lieut. and Mrs. Collins entertained most delightfully on Christmas Day for Col. and Mrs. Sibley and Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace.

During this week the members of the first class ride each morning at ten in the new hall.

The next basketball game on the schedule will be played with Union College, of Schenectady, N.Y., on Jan. 7. On Jan. 14

the game will be with Princeton; on Jan. 21 with Swarthmore; Jan. 28, Yale; Feb. 4, University of Pennsylvania; Feb. 11, College; Feb. 18, Rochester; Feb. 22, Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pa.; Feb. 25, New York University. Scores up to date: Manhattan College, 18; West Point, 36; Trinity College, 16; W.P., 29; Penn. State College, 19; W.P., 21.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 22, 1910.

Mrs. F. L. Denny and Miss Esther Denny, wife and daughter of Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., arrived Saturday from Washington, D.C., and are stopping at the Fairmont until they can select permanent quarters. Lieut. Arthur Owens, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Owens, who have just finished a leave at the latter's home, have received unexpected orders to proceed to Washington, D.C., where Lieutenant Owens will be stationed at the marine barracks. Mrs. Paul W. Beck, wife of Lieutenant Beck, was hostess at bridge Wednesday afternoon, entertaining forty Army guests. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Isaac Irwin, Mrs. T. B. Steel and Mrs. Forsythe, of this post. Refreshments were served after prises had been presented. The following registered at department headquarters during the week: Chaplain James F. Houlihan, 5th Cav., sick leave, at the Palace Hotel; Capt. Alfred A. Starbird, 5th F.A.; 1st Lieut. Selwyn T. Smith, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Lambie, M.C.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Smally, 14th Cav., on leave, at the Palace; Major W. S. Scott, A.G.C., at the Palace; Lieut. Col. E. H. Plummer, 3d Inf., en route to join his regiment.

Contractors are at work on the administration building of the General Hospital, putting in new maple wood doors and wainscoting. The Sherman brought in twenty-one sick, among them Capt. Henry C. Lyon, Pay Dept., and Lieut. James B. Van Horn, M.R.C. There are two hundred and ninety-three patients in the hospital at present, fifteen of whom are in the insane ward. One death has occurred during the past week.

The general court which tried Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., at this post, held a short session and has adjourned. Lieut. J. W. Ward, 30th Inf., who lost a leg as a result of a railroad accident while attending the Atascadero maneuvers, is now able to leave the hospital. Lieuts. Henry L. Watson, 1st Cav., and James G. Ord, 30th Inf., leave next week for the Presidio of Monterey, to take a three months' course at the School of Musketry.

Mrs. J. Walker Benét and Miss Benét did not accompany Lieutenant Colonel Benét, Ord., Dept., on his trip to Honolulu, but are remaining at Benicia Barracks until his return during the holidays. Col. and Mrs. D. M. Appel will have departed for Atlanta, Ga., where Colonel Appel will assume the duties of chief surgeon of the Department of the Gulf.

The two battalions of the 30th Infantry stationed here have gotten out a very pretty program for the holidays for the officers and their families. Monday, Dec. 26, a baseball game, 1st Battalion vs. 2d Battalion; 27, basketball; 1st Battalion vs. 2d Battalion, at the post gymnasium; 28, entire regiment with band and ladies and guests attend the theater during the evening, for which over 700 seats have been reserved; 29, boxing tournament at the gymnasium during the morning; 30, the non-commissioned officers and band make a trip about the bay on a government launch, visiting all the battleships and serenading the warrant officers. In the afternoon the regiment hold a swimming tournament at the Lagoon Baths.

Capt. L. C. Chappellear, post adjutant, and Mrs. Chappellear have left for Seattle to spend a twenty days' vacation.

For the second time during the month the wires of communication with the post have been cut and large sections of the wire have been carried away. The usual hop was given at the club rooms of the post Wednesday evening. Mrs. Billingslea, wife of Major Billingslea, entertained the Garrison Card Club Tuesday afternoon, when she was assisted by Miss Caroline Billingslea, of Kentucky, who is spending the winter at the post. Refreshments were served later to over twenty guests. Lieut. and Mrs. William Sheas have returned from a wedding trip to the Grand Canyon and are guests at the Wenzelberger home. In January they will move into their own quarters. The naval Militia band, under the leadership of Director George V. Hollister, gave their last Sunday afternoon concert at the Greek Theater. The concerts will be resumed next March. During the absence of Captain Chappellear, post adjutant, his duties are being performed by Lieut. J. W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., as acting adjutant. Major A. W. Chase, C.A.C., has gone on a month's leave. Capt. H. W. Stamford, commanding Co. E, Signal Corps, has left on a twenty days' leave, turning his command over to Lieutenant Johnson, who is acting chief signal officer of the department during the absence of Major Green.

Corpl. James F. Barry, 57th Co., C.A.C., who shot himself while on guard duty on the night of Dec. 12, died Wednesday morning. The medical officers pronounced his case the most remarkable ever under their observation. The man killed himself by placing the muzzle of his rifle in his mouth and firing it. Though the top of his head was blown off, he lived eleven days.

The post witnessed a fast and exciting game of football Tuesday afternoon, when the post team beat the Buchanans 12 to 0. Two touchdowns and one touchback were responsible for the score. The post team started out with rapid play that did not slacken throughout the game. The game was replete with surprises, some excellent trick plays being pulled off by both teams.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Bisbee have arrived from Washington, D.C., and are stopping at the Palace, their many friends here meanwhile entertaining them. The provisional regimental parades given by the Coast Artillery companies during the week have proved quite an attraction to visitors from the city.

Col. Charles W. Foster, recently promoted from the 2d Field Artillery and assigned to the 6th, left Tuesday for his new station, Fort Riley, Capt. H. R. Casey, O.A.C., recently detailed with the Coast Artillery Corps of California, has given up his quarters at the post and taken apartments at the St. Francis Hotel.

Lieut. Arthur Dalton, 20th Inf., aid to General Maus, is at the General Hospital undergoing treatment. Major W. K. Wright, 3d Inf., is spending part of a leave in the city at the St. Francis. He goes from here to Monterey to join his regiment.

Admiral Barry has been directed by the Navy Department to furnish a cruiser to take part in the aviation meet. The cruiser will be used in attempts to land and start airships at sea. Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Signal Corps, secretary of the meet, has had a section of the field set aside to accommodate automobiles, space for 1,000 machines. Mrs. Beck, wife of Lieutenant Beck, is one of the five ladies who have been invited to fly.

Capt. L. Knudsen, 8th Inf., spending the holidays in the city, is at the Victoria. Capt. J. Storck, C.A.C., recently assigned to command the 26th Company, is on leave and will not arrive at the garrison for six weeks. Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, wife of Major Buck, M.C., entertained eight at tea at the St. Francis Thursday. Major George Bell, I.G., of the department, has returned to his duties in the city after a week's absence on inspection of Fort Rosecrans. Lieut. R. E. Goolrick, C.A.C., left Tuesday on a ten days' leave. Lieut. Robert Morrison, 30th Inf., has gone to San Diego to spend a thirty days' leave. Major Haldimand P. Young, depot quartermaster and superintendent of water transportation, is seeking a suitable location to establish a place of isolation where horses brought back from the Philippines may be quarantined under observation until it is assured they can be brought to the country without danger of importing dangerous diseases.

Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, U.S.N., retired, arrived at the Fairmont Wednesday and will stay in the city awhile before going East. He is returning from Honolulu.

Four fast boxing matches were held in the post gymnasium Wednesday night. The main event was a ten-round bout between Pvt. George Lane, of Fort Barry, and Pvt. Frank Lampe, 65th Co., C.A.C., from this post. Captain Stopford,

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who refereed all bouts, gave the decision to Lane. Privates Blumenthal and Van de Walker, C.A.C., met in a special event of six rounds and the bout was declared a draw. Frank Gippen, 30th Inf., scored the only knockout of the night when he landed with a right on the jaw in the second round with Private Tupper, C.A.C. Private Wallace, 30th Inf., met Private Crink, C.A.C., in a six-round bout. Wallace's science was so far superior to that of his opponent that he was declared an easy winner in the sixth round. Wallace is said to be the most skilled boxer of the local posts.

**FORT MONROE.**

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 23, 1910.

A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams for Mrs. C. A. Williams, of Jersey Heights; Major and Mrs. Thomas Winston, Capt. and Mrs. Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Hines and Lieutenant Harrison, Capt. and Mrs. Perry have as their guest Mrs. Perry's sister, Mrs. Plotner, of New York city. In her honor Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a dinner, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Howell, Capt. and Miss Bottoms and Mr. J. Yon, of New York.

Miss Sturgis, of Texas, visiting Capt. and Miss Abbott for the past six weeks, returned to her home on Thursday. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. McNeil gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Rosebeck and Capt. and Miss Abbott. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker entertained at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Lieutenant Commander Bronson, of the U.S.S. Montana, Capt. and Mrs. Rosebeck and Mrs. Bradley.

Miss Emily Hughes is visiting her sister, Mrs. Offner Hope. Mr. Wheatley Lewis is the guest of Major and Mrs. I. N. Lewis. Capt. and Mrs. William Hase entertained at dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Frank Coe, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Fred Perry, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter had at bridge Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Howell, Miss Davis, Mrs. Plotner, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Coward, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. Perry. The prizes were won by Miss Davis, Mrs. Plotner and Captain Hase. A dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge Friday for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Miss Davis, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Howell. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams had Capt. and Mrs. Conklin, Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. T. Lull, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Mack, Miss Cochrane, Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Turle in for some music and a chafing-dish supper. On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Howell had a bridge party and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. William Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Rosebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Plotner, Miss Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George Adams, Captain Peed, Mr. Lyon, Lieutenants Jones and Cottrell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Rosebeck, Mrs. Carter and Captain Hase. Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge gave a dinner Monday for Captain Evans, of the Saturday, Mrs. Evans and Capt. and Mrs. Rosebeck, Col. and Mrs. Townsend entertained with a bridge party last night for Major William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., and Mrs. Allaire, Capt. and Mrs. Rosebeck, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Prizes were won by Major Allaire and Capt. Rosebeck.

Capt. and Mrs. Patten are being congratulated on the birth of a son, who arrived Wednesday morning.

A very pretty but quiet wedding took place in the Catholic church here this morning, the contracting parties being Lieut. John Joseph Thomas and Miss Elizabeth Lillian Koch. The bride's only attendant was little Miss Alice Winston; the groom's best man was Lieutenant Willett, and the ushers were Lieutenant Porter and Dr. Hopwood. A wedding breakfast was given to bride and groom and a few friends by Major and Mrs. Reynolds. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas will be home after Jan. 3 at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Thomas Winston left here on Monday for Albany, to attend the wedding of Lieut. Adelie Gibson, Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson will be at home at Fort Monroe after Feb. 1. Miss Margaret Kimberly was the guest of Miss Valeria Garrard at Fort Myer for a few days last week. Mrs. William Shepherd, of Fort Myer, and small daughter are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Schmelz in Hampton.

**FORT WAYNE.**

Fort Wayne, Mich., Dec. 26, 1910.

On Tuesday evening the 26th Infantry mess threw open its club rooms to the ladies of the post, and all present enjoyed the delightful program rendered by the 26th Infantry orchestra. The curtains and the new club furniture, which has just arrived, quite transformed the rooms and too much credit cannot be given to the secretary, Capt. D. W. Kilburn. The ladies' nights having proved so successful last winter, it has been decided to turn over the club rooms every Tuesday night to the ladies of the garrison.

On Wednesday evening an unusually good program was rendered at the post gymnasium under the auspices of the Army branch of the Y.M.C.A., an especial feature being the delightful singing of Miss Florence Gales Brown. The hop on Friday night was unusually well attended and was followed by a large and delightful chafing-dish supper at which the hosts were Lieutenants Baker, Rhinehart and Dunlop.

Saturday and Sunday were given over to the children and Santa Claus seemed lurking around every corner. On Saturday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn invited all the children to help enjoy small Willis Wilburn's Christmas tree, after which the whole party adjourned to the post gymnasium, where there was a large and beautiful tree given by the officers of the post to all the children of the garrison; and on Sunday afternoon Major and Mrs. Roberts also gave a delightful children's party to celebrate their daughter, Elizabeth's, tree.

Chaplain and Mrs. Dickson arrived on Thursday from Fort

Brady and have set up their "Larsa and Penates" in Quarters 62. Capt. I. A. Saxon is spending his Christmas holidays with his parents at Lansing, Mich. Lieutenants Rhinehart and Dunlop are spending their leave with friends. Lieutenants Householder and Dunford have moved into Quarters 11, which were recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Dichmann left to spend two weeks' leave with Captain and Dichmann's parents, at Oshkosh. Owing to the complete breaking down of their furnace, Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson have been obliged to camp out in Quarters 4.

**BOSTON HARBOR.**

Fort Revere, Hull, Mass., Dec. 27, 1910.

Mrs. Francis Lincoln, of Fort Banks, has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, of New York Harbor. Mrs. John Rowe, of Fort Banks, entertained at a luncheon on Wednesday complimentary to Mrs. Williford, of West Point. The luncheon was followed by a theater party. Other guests were Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. C. J. Bartlett. Mr. Oscar Gatchell and Mr. Richard Anderson, of the Military Academy, are spending the holidays with Major and Mrs. George Gatchell, of Fort Strong. Lieut. and Mrs. James Lyon, of Fort Banks, were week-end guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, of Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Virginia Clark entertained at luncheon for several guests from Boston and Dr. and Mrs. Sievers of the post.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertained with a silhouette party for the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews, followed by an elaborate supper. Prizes were won by Mrs. Menges and Mrs. Williford. Capt. Charles Gatewood, of the Watertown Arsenal, was the week-end guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long, of Fort Revere. Mr. and Mrs. Will R. Howard were guests of Major and Mrs. Gatchell on Christmas. Mrs. Masters, of Vermont, and Mr. Herbert Masters, of Baltimore, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Clark, of Fort Warren, this week. Col. and Mrs. Robert H. Patterson and Miss Patterson, of Fort Banks, are guests of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. E. P. Jessop, at Annapolis.

Mrs. Cole and Mr. Souther, of Boston, were guests of Lieut. Junius Pierce this week. Capt. and Mrs. Buck, of Fort Warren, entertained at dinner on Thursday for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlain and Lieut. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes. Miss Marie Long and Miss Natalie Gatewood were guests of Major and Mrs. George Gatchell, of Fort Strong, on Monday.

Mrs. Mosby and Miss Lucy Mosby are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Francis Jewell, of Fort Banks. Mr. Andrew Gatchell, of Cornell, is spending the holidays at Fort Strong with his brother, Lieut. Perry M. Gatchell. Mrs. Cosam Bartlett, of Fort Andrews, gave a theater party on Saturday complimentary to Mrs. Williford; other guests were Mrs. Thomas Ridgway, Mrs. William Chamberlain, Mrs. Russell Reeder, Mrs. John Rowe, Miss Mildred Pierce and Mrs. Robert Allee.

The football season of Boston Harbor ended this week when the Fort Warren team won from Fort Revere two out of three games. During the game on Wednesday, which Warren won with a score of 5 to 3, several players had their fingers frozen and Wilson, a Fort Warren halfback, was severely injured. The score on Saturday was 11 to 0. The enlisted men of Fort Warren are the proud possessors of a large silver loving cup which was offered for the champion-ship of this district.

Mr. W. E. Anderson and Mr. O. J. Gatchell were guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long at luncheon on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. P. M. Gatchell entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Strong on Sunday evening. Capt. Francis Lincoln, of Fort Banks, is away on a ten days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Clark were guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Tatton is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Perry M. Gatchell, of Fort Strong. Miss Mabel and Miss Gladys Gatchell were guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. S. Long on Monday evening. Lieut. George Norton, of Fort Andrews, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Norton, of Allston. Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, of West Point, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Russell Reeder, of Fort Andrews. Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, of the Watertown Arsenal, is the guest of his father and mother during the holidays.

On Monday evening Major and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Strong at cards. Lieut. Fordyce Pergo, of Fort Strong, is enjoying ten days' leave in Chicago. Mr. Marshall is visiting relatives in New York city. Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Long entertained at dinner on Sunday for Mr. S. N. Long. Lieut. William Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Newton. Lieut. and Mrs. Clark entertained with breakfast for Miss Natalie Gatewood, Miss Marie Long and Mr. Guy Lawrason. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carpenter, of Boston, were week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Gatchell.

Capt. and Mrs. Menges entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Andrews with a charming party, complimentary to Mrs. Williford. A kindergarten contest was given in the first part of the evening, Mrs. Pierce winning the prize. A Christmas tree was then brought in, on which were dainty cups and saucers, painted by the hostess, for souvenirs for all the ladies. This was followed by an elaborate supper, the table being decorated with a tree and holly. The Christmas idea was artistically carried out in all the decorations. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williford and Mrs. Bartlett.

The Sunday schedule for the quartermaster's tugs has been improved by the addition of a boat leaving town at 5:30.

The interest of the enlisted men of the harbor is centered in the indoor field meet to be given in Boston next month, and a number of teams have entered from the harbor posts.

**FORT MYER.**

Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 28, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Tremaine and small sons are spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Tremaine's family at Dover, Del. Major Gen. and Mrs. Wood entertained informally at dinner last Wednesday. Among their guests were Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles and Mrs. Belvoir Noble. Miss Margaret Kimberly, of Old Point, arrived Thursday and was the guest of the Misses Garrard during her three days' stay. There were several dinners before the hop on Friday evening. Among those entertaining were Major Allen and Captain Dean. Major Allen's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick and Miss Hendrick, Lieut. and Mrs. Brillhart, U.S.N. Miss Keogh and Lieutenant Smith were entertained by Captain Dean. Other dinner hosts were Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Whitmore, Captain Newbill and Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee.

Miss Clarke arrived last Friday and is visiting her cousin, Mrs. W. W. Whitmore for the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Sheppard had a few guests in to tea Friday afternoon to meet their house guests, Mrs. Boswell, Miss Smeltz and Miss Moorman. Among those present were Miss Valeria Garrard, Miss Kimberly, Miss Tate, Captain Newbill and Bailey and Lieutenant Tate, Hopkins, Stewart, Barnett and Smith. Miss Katherine Porter, daughter of Major J. B. Porter, was the guest of the Misses Garrard for the hop Friday. Miss Olive Berry had the Misses Ives as her guests. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, entertained Miss Marie Newton, while Mrs. Schaefer and Miss Mildred Bacon were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee.

The hop Friday was one of the pleasantest ever given at the post. The hop room has been enlarged forty-seven feet and it was beautifully decorated with flags, palms and Christmas greens. About three hundred guests were present. Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Joseph Garrard received. On the afternoon of the twenty-fourth a Christmas entertainment was given in the post gymnasium; a concert by the 15th Cavalry orchestra was followed by a cantata and the distribution of presents from the Christmas tree by Santa Claus.

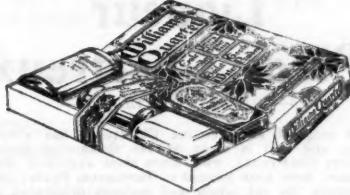
Major and Mrs. F. S. Folts spent Christmas at Mrs. Folts' home in Pennsylvania. Captain Newbill and Chaplain Brandt left Christmas Day for their homes in Virginia. Major

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John H. Allen left Monday for his home in Tennessee. His sister is critically ill. Dr. W. B. Carr, M.R.C., has reported her for temporary duty during Major Allen's absence. Col. and Mrs. J. F. Guiffre and Miss Suzanne Guiffre were guests of Col. and Mrs. Garrard over Christmas. Mr. Elmer spent Christmas Day with his daughter, Mrs. W. W. White. Mrs. Dean was the guest of her son, Capt. Warren Dean, for a few days. Mrs. Dean returned to New York Monday evening.

Lieutenant and Miss Tate were dinner hosts Christmas Day, entertaining Miss Garrard and Lieutenant Russell. Captain Andrews, who is under treatment at Walter Reed Hospital, was able to be home Christmas Day. He is again at the hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Andrews entertained informally at dinner Christmas for Mrs. Andrews' father and brother and Lieutenant Barnett. Major and Mrs. Berry have Miss Berger, their niece, as their guest. Col. and Mrs. Garrard served eggs on Monday afternoon, and all the officers and ladies were present. Mrs. Shepherd and her guests left Monday for Old Point. Mrs. Shepherd will be gone about a week. On her return she and Lieutenant Shepherd will take a trip to Florida. Lieutenant Shepherd has a month's leave.

On Monday evening two dances were given on the post. One by Battery F, 3d Field Art., and the other by the colored soldiers of the War College Detachment. The latter was given in a squad room of their barracks and the former in the post gymnasium. The decorations of both rooms carried out the Christmas idea. The Battery F dance was a masquerade and the costumes were unusually good. An elaborate supper was served by a Washington caterer.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was the guest at dinner Monday of his son, Lieut. Sherman Miles. Lieutenant Miles is showing a great deal of interest in the Boy Scouts. After the exhibition drills on Friday afternoons for the next few weeks Lieutenant Miles has gotten permission for the boys to sell chocolate in order to get money enough to buy their uniforms. Dr. D. F. McGuire, M.R.C., is visiting Lieutenant Brabson for a week. Yesterday afternoon egg-nog was served in the club to the officers and ladies. Lieutenant Lund, who has been in the Walter Reed Hospital for over eight weeks, will be able to come home to-morrow.

**PORLTAND HARBOR.**

Fort Williams, Me., Dec. 28, 1910.

"'Twas the day before Christmas" that Fort Williams celebrated and a bona fide, real up-to-date celebration it was. Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb conceived the idea and was responsible for engineering the scheme. Never before was the community given such a real surprise and treat. Fort Preble (consisting of the 107th Company) joined forces and all told there were 119 little children present to see old Santa Claus and receive a gift.

The celebration was held in the new gymnasium. A large Christmas tree decorated with varicolored miniature electric lights and many dangling works of tinsel art, occupied a prominent position on the stage, also a huge chimney and open fireplace with an imitation electric fire burning brightly. A rustic hedge screened the band and electric lights hidden everywhere in hedges, behind bushes, trees, etc., made a most enchanting picture. The gifts, consisting of tool chests, dolls, sleds, drums, kitchens, etc., together with a box of candy and fruit for each child, were purchased by the ladies of the garrison. The 2d Band, O.A.C., played Christmas music, there were recitations by Paul Jensen and George Strez, Jr., and a song by all the children, before the presentation of gifts by Santa Claus. Lieut. G. A. Wildrick made a fine Santa Claus, and his jokes and stories were keenly appreciated. On the tree was a large bouquet of violets for Mrs. Newcomb, Santa Claus winked a wise and knowing wink and intimated that the ladies must have left that as a little mark of appreciation for her generosity and help in the scheme.

The soldiers enjoyed the day hugely. The following is the menu of the company mess: breakfast—Bananas, toasted rice flakes and milk, fried eggs, French fried potatoes, hot wheat muffins, butter, bread, coffee. Dinner—Vermicelli soup with oyster crackers, roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy, creamed potatoes, stewed peas, baked sweet potatoes, celery, squash pie, chocolate layer cake, grapes, apples, assorted nuts, cigars, bread and coco. Supper—Cold roast pork, brown gravy, Lyonnaise potatoes, fried sauerkraut, ginger cookies, bread and tea. All the companies had their dining rooms artistically decorated with greens and flags and evidence was everywhere shown of a happy garrison.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard spent Christmas with their parents in Brunswick, Me. Capt. Percy Poe Bishop visited Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke on Christmas Day. Miss Grace Calvert (Captain Bishop's fiancee) also visited Mrs. Cloke.

On Christmas night Col. and Mrs. Newcomb asked all officers and ladies in to an old-fashioned party. Each person had a stocking stuffed with presents. Capt. D. Y. Beckham received something like twenty-three lead pencils—as adjustable they will come in handy. Captain Hubbard received a perfect miniature rock crusher, as post quartermaster. Captain Cloke received a complete poultry farm—he can now lunch at more regular hours and not require a telephone in the chicken coop. Colonel Newcomb received an automobile that can be carried in his pocket. It was strongly suspected that Mrs. Newcomb put this in his stocking. Miss Frances Newcomb received a "broken heart," but strange to say it was just what she wanted. Lieutenant Longino received a "chest protector"; Captain Johnston a "society bug" scarf pin. All the jokes were very clever and were received with uproarious laughter. Each received also a real present from both Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, and a supper followed. Sing-



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—GREEN AND YELLOW—

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ing of good old songs concluded one of the most enjoyable Christmas days ever spent by the officers and ladies of the post.

### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 26, 1910.

Christmas was of the whitest here, a heavy snow falling on the 23d and 24th. In the Chaplain's Christmas tree exercises, in the gymnasium, Santa Claus appeared in a "really-truly" automobile, literally loaded down with gifts for every child in the garrison.

Among those here for the holidays are Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln; Lieut. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullion's parents from Carrollton, Ky.; Capt. and Mrs. Kent's parents; Lieut. H. C. Browne from Fort Monroe, with Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew.

Socially things are rather quiet at present, the change of station beginning in February to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, necessitating careful planning as to clothing and household arrangement. While we welcome the fact of soon-to-be-built permanent concrete quarters, the bitter pill as to the plan of their arrangement is indeed hard to swallow. Oh! for the separate, cool, bungalow type of quarters in a tropical climate, where one's nerves and temper are not, alas! of the best, instead of a noisy, hot and ugly flatlike structure that the "powers-that-be" have so decided upon. However, "Ours not to question why, ours—."

A very pretty dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker for their home guest, Miss Hardin of Amarillo, Texas, on Monday. The Christmas colors predominated, and other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. McAndrew and Lieut. H. C. Browne, from Fort Monroe. Mrs. Gullion entertained the bridge club last Thursday. Mrs. Demmer, a new club member, winning the prize. Miss Caferry poured tea at the conclusion of the game.

On Dec. 18 little Miss Ruth Gullion celebrated her second birthday in a very jolly fashion, when every "kiddin'" in the garrison was in evidence, and the recipient of a pretty gift drawn from the big holly covered basket in the center of the dining room table, above which were suspended innumerable red Christmas bells. The only regrets were from Master Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., and Miss Narcissa Frances Watkins aged three weeks and three days, respectively.

Chaplain Pruden and Lieut. Ira Longanecker have each purchased an automobile to take with them to Honolulu. Lieutenant Jackson, who is away on leave, expects to bring one with him. Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews gave a dinner on Tuesday, the occasion being Lieutenant Mathews' birthday, and intended as a surprise. Their guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Cook, Lieut. and Mrs. Gullion and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew. Lieut. and Mrs. Wright spent Christmas at their parents' home in Hartwell.

Capt. and Mrs. Watkins are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a little daughter, at the Jewish Hospital in Cincinnati, on the evening of Dec. 18.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 27, 1910.

A brilliant naval function was the hop in the sail loft Thursday evening. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns and Christmas greens, flags and bunting. Receiving were Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Comdr. and Mrs. John B. Patton, Med. Dir. and Mrs. W. R. Du Bose. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. James P. Parker, Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Murdock, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. J. Chantay, Naval Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Truxton, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge.

Miss Mary Hope entertained the members of the bridge club Wednesday afternoon at her apartment at the Argyle. The first prize was a dainty hand-painted workbox. The guests were Mrs. George C. Rhodes, Mrs. E. G. Kintner, Mrs. Dallas Le Jour, Misses Katharine and Helen Du Bose, Belle Heath, Guenlina Morgan, Bessie Howard, Margaret Van Patten, Rosebud Hodges and Ione Carney, Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhodes, U.S.N., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., the parents of Mrs. Rhodes. Miss Katharine Quinby left Sunday evening for Washington to visit Miss Davidson for a few days, after which she will go to Annapolis to visit her sister, Mrs. A. M. R. Allen, for the Christmas festivities at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant Koch, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Castine, left last week to spend Christmas at his home in Nebraska. Miss Susie Galt is spending the holidays with her parents, Pay Dir. and Mrs. William W. Galt. Lieut. and Mrs. G. B. Landenberger, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Wynne, Ghent, entertained at dinner Saturday before the hop at the Chamberlin for Miss Clare Wynne, of Philadelphia, Miss Helen Gerard, Midshipman Blankenship and Assistant Surgeon Mann. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Rorschach have taken an apartment in the Holland, Ghent. Mr. Lewis Grandy, of

the University of Virginia, is spending the holidays with his sister, Mrs. William F. Halsey, at St. Helena. Mr. William W. Galt, Jr., is spending the holidays with his parents, Pay Dir. W. W. Galt and Mrs. Galt. Asst. Surg. Harry E. Jenkins, of the U.S.S. Montana, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Jenkins, in Portsmouth. Mrs. Margaret Grandy will spend the holidays with her sister and brother, Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Old, of Washington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Old.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

ARNOLD.—Born at New London, Conn., Dec. 22, 1910, a daughter, Marjorie Arnold, to the wife of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

BALDWIN.—Born at the Judge Mercy Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 7, 1910, a son, to the wife of Capt. T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 26th U.S. Inf.

BELLAMY.—Born, a son, Edward Jayne, to the wife of Battalion Sergt. Major Albert C. Bellamy, 1st U.S. Inf., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Dec. 19, 1910.

GATEWOOD.—Born at Alameda, Cal., Dec. 18, 1910, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Richard Duncan Gatewood, U.S.N., twin sons.

HOFFMAN.—Born at Gatun, Canal Zone, Panama, Dec. 14, 1910, to Major G. M. Hoffman, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hoffman, a daughter, Mary.

JENKS.—Born at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Dec. 18, 1910, to the wife of Capt. G. F. Jenks, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., a daughter.

LISTER.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Dec. 10, 1910, a daughter, Lisbeth Lister, to the wife of Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st U.S. Inf.

OLSEN.—Born to the wife of Chief Btsn. Harold S. Olsen, U.S.N., a daughter at Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 25, 1910.

PATTEN.—Born at Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 28, 1910, a son to the wife of Capt. Hudson T. Patten, Coast Art., U.S.A.

RAGAN.—Born at Washington, D.C., Dec. 21, 1910, to the wife of Capt. Charles A. Ragan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

ULKE.—Born at Portland, Me., Dec. 25, 1910, to Lieut. Henry Ulke, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Ulke, a son.

WALKER.—Born to Major and Mrs. Meriwether L. Walker, G.E., U.S.A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 24, 1910, a daughter, Cary.

WATKINS.—Born to the wife of Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d U.S. Inf., a daughter, Narcissa Frances, at Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 20, 1910.

#### MARRIED.

ARMES—ATKINSON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 24, 1910, Major George A. Armes, U.S.A., retired, and Miss M. T. Atkinson.

BERG—MORROW.—At Calvary Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1910, by the Rev. William Rader, Post Comy. Sergt. Edward Berg, U.S.A., and Bessie W. Morrow, of San Francisco, Cal.

CAIRNES—DENTON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1910, 2d Lieut. of Engrs. G. W. Cairnes, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Julia Inez Denton.

GIBSON—LEONARD.—At Albany, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1910, Lieut. Adeline Gibson, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Mabel E. Leonard.

GOTTSCHALK—MARKLE.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 24, 1910, Lieut. Telephon G. Gottschalk, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Lucy Markle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Markle.

MORSE—DANNENBERG.—At Reisterstown, Md., Dec. 28, 1910, Lieut. Edmond H. Morse, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Luisa Dannenberg.

RAGSDALE—PATONIEFF.—At Halifax, N.S., Dec. 26, 1910, Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragsdale, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Nina Patonieff.

SMITH—BLAKE.—At San Mateo, Cal., Dec. 21, 1910, P.A. Surg. Wallace B. Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Louise Blake.

THOMAS—KOCH.—At Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 28, 1910, Lieut. John J. Thomas, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lillian Koch.

TUCKERMAN—ABERCROMBIE-MILLER.—At Madison, N.J., Dec. 28, 1910, Miss Edith Abercrombie-Miller, daughter of the late Comdr. Frederick A. Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N., to Mr. Walter Rupert Tuckerman.

WALLEN—GREENE.—At Narragansett Pier, R.I., Dec. 29, 1910, Mr. George S. Wallen, son of the late Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U.S.A., and Miss Nathalie R. Greene.

#### DIED.

BARROWS.—Died at Mattapoisett, Mass., Dec. 25, 1910, Capt. of Engrs. Henry Clay Barrows, U.S.R.C.S.

GILLELM.—Died at Port Jervis, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1910, Mrs. Lillie Gillem, wife of Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, 11th U.S. Cav.

GREENE.—Died at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 19, 1910, Mrs. Elizabeth Orlina Greene, widow of the late Capt. Charles Harris Greene, 17th U.S. Inf., and mother of the wives of Capt. W. D. Davis, 5th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. E. H. Wagner, U.S. Inf.

HUXFORD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 26, 1910, Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., retired.

KELLOGG.—Died at Jefferson, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1910, Mr. Walter M. Kellogg, brother of the late Col. William L. Kellogg, 5th Inf., U.S.A.

MOORE.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 12, 1910, Mrs. Annie Lindley Moore, wife of the late Col. James Miles Moore, U.S.A. Interment at Arlington, Va.

SIGWORTH.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., Dec. 27, 1910, Capt. John Moore Sigworth, 23d U.S. Inf., of heart disease and chronic dysentery. Interment at Arlington Cemetery, Dec. 29, 1910.

VAN WYCK.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, 1910, Octavia Burleigh, widow of Chaplain George Peter Van Wyck, U.S.N.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

During the convention of the National Guard Association of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Jan. 6 and 7, Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d Inf., will read a paper on "Joint Maneuvers of the United States Army and Militia." Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., will read a paper on "The Ordnance Supply of Militia Troops in Time of War," and "Some Recent Developments in Ordnance Material," and Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., will read a paper on "Officers' Schools and Camps of Instruction."

Adjutant General Lamping, of Washington, announces that medals will be awarded all officers and enlisted men in the military Service in this state for honorable, continuous service therein as follows: For fifteen years' honorable, continuous service, a gold medal; for ten years' honorable, continuous service, a silver medal. Campaign badges of bronze will be awarded by the Military Department of the state upon application, to officers and enlisted men now in the Service of the state who performed honorable service in the Philippine Islands in the years 1898 and 1899, as members of the 1st Washington Volunteer Infantry. The board of officers to select such medals and badges as above designated is appointed as follows: The adjutant general, the C.O., 2d Infantry, the C.O., Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.

Governor White of New York has signed a commission as

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### MONUMENTS

### MAUSOLEUMS

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first lieutenant to Frederick Clarence Brown, of Co. K, 12th Regiment. The commission precedes the appointment of Lieutenant Brown as an additional aid on the staff of Governor-elect Dix.

Major Gen. Edward C. Young, commanding the National Guard of Illinois, directs that in the conduct of the schools for officers prescribed special attention be given, during the current season, to the following subjects: Drill Regulations, for infantry and cavalry, to include the school of the battalion or squadron and ceremonies for units smaller than a regiment; for field artillery, the entire text of the latest regulations. Manual of Guard Duty, omitting Rules and Regulations for the Government of Military Convicts at Posts, (Parts 318-358 inclusive); Parts 384 to 426, both inclusive, are required for cavalry and field artillery only. "While the time and effort devoted to them should be such as to prepare any student officer participating to pass a thorough examination in the subjects specified," says General Young, "regimental commanders will not unnecessarily restrict themselves to these subjects, but will include in the season's work such others as their judgment dictates and there is time available."

Colonel Hine, of the 5th N.J., of Paterson, announces a system of indoor rifle practice, which he directs shall commence on Jan. 9. At the close of the season organizations will be rated according to the result of the proficiency test.

The National Guard Association of Oregon will meet in Albany, Ore., Jan. 4 and 5. Col. G. N. Whistler, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st U.S. Inf., will be present and will make some instructive remarks.

The annual inspection of the Militia of Connecticut for the War Department will begin on Jan. 30 and will be concluded on Jan. 14.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Capt. B. F. Cummings, of the 69th N.Y., of which Lieut. Col. C. G. Rasmussen, 23d Regiment, was president, and Major A. R. Lutson, 2d Brigade, was judge advocate, finished the case early in the morning of Dec. 23. Captain Cummings was charged with taking two men from another regiment to camp with him last summer, as substitutes. State Senator ex-Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, of the 69th Regiment, was counsel for the defense. The court went into executive session at a quarter to twelve on Thursday night, Dec. 22, and did not reach a decision until ten minutes after three o'clock next morning. Captain Cummings admitted frankly that the blouses the two privates of the 22d Regiment wore were the usual regimentals, and bore the regimental insignia. He met every point directly and showed no disposition to conceal. He admitted taking the men; that they wore the 69th Regiment uniform, and that they were quartered with the regiment, but denied that they were transported at the expense of the state. The specification as to quartering was struck out on the demurral of Captain Griffin. The charge and specification on bad faith and intent to deceive, upon the part of Captain Cummings, were negatived by Captain Cummings' statement that he did not think of the transportation at all except in general way, and had the idea that the train was a special train, and that it did not make any difference whether it carried one hundred or one thousand men. The two men received no camp pay.

Major William P. Burnham, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Capt. William K. Jones, paymaster, U.S.A., will attend the meeting of the National Guard Association of Missouri, at Jefferson City, Dec. 31 and Jan. 1, and read papers.

### 12TH NY.—COL. G. R. DYER.

Major Gen. Charles B. Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, who reviewed the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., accompanied by five members of his staff, on the night of Dec. 29 in the regimental armory, was greatly impressed with the work of the regiment in the review, parade and regimental drill. The regiment, indeed, made most excellent showing, and the Pennsylvania officers will carry none with them a very high opinion of what the 12th Regiment can do in a drill hall much too small for so large a regiment. The regiment showed promptness, snap, steadiness and precision in executing the evolutions. The movements in the regimental drill in both quick and double time were especially good, despite the fact that the command has a number of new officers, some of whom appeared for the first time. The formation of the command for the review by Adjutant Porter was very prompt, and after the assembly was sounded the companies were equalized, and the regiment formed in line of masses in twelve minutes. Colonel Dyer was in command of the entire evening, and the battalion commanders were Major N. B. Burr, Capt. Monson Morris and Major A. B. Quarier. General Dougherty was accompanied by Colonels Sharp, Davis and Dangler, Major Smith, Captains Carpenter and Pease, of his staff. Lieutenant Tucker, of the 12th, was detailed as an aid to the General. During the standing review the General's staff marched in column of two, instead of in single column, with the Colonel's staff on their right, as prescribed. In the evening parade the Colonel's staff ignored the drill book, during the sound-off in evening parade, by not folding arms with the Colonel. They stood with hands clasped in front of the body. At the conclusion of the parade eight members of the regiment were presented with long service medals; General Dougherty, after a neat speech, in which he spoke of the pleasure it gave him to review the command, its impressive work and the honor of being soldiers and performing faithful service, personally presented each medal. Co. B, Captain Downs, was presented with the trophy for the best drill attendance last season. General Dougherty, with Mrs. Nelson B. Burr, led the grand march, after which the General and other guests were entertained by Colonel Dyer and his officers. Major General Barry, U.S.A., will review on Jan. 5.

### 8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

The Hon. Cyrus C. Miller, president of the Bronx Borough, reviewed the 8th N.G.N.Y., under command of Col. Elmore F. Austin, in the regimental armory on the night of Dec. 23. Mr. Miller, however, did not arrive at the armory until quite late, it being a little after nine when he arrived at the reviewing stand, the regiment and the audience patiently awaiting him.

The command was formed in line of masses, with the usual three battalions, the battalion commanders being, respectively, Majors Wilson, Cipollari and Loeser. The men were very steady during the standing review, and in the march past the companies went by with correct alignments and distances. Taken altogether the regiment made an excellent appearance, both in the review, and in the evening parade, which followed under Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvan. At the conclusion of the latter ceremony twelve members of the regiment were formally presented with the state decoration for long and faithful service. Among them were the following: Capt. A. L. McKenzie, for twenty years; Capt. R. N. Disbrow and Lieutenant Stolpa, for fifteen years; Major Paul Loeser, Capt. W. Gray and Capt. A. M. Bremer, for ten years. There was dancing for members and guests after the military ceremonies. Among the special guests present were Gen. David E. Austin

and Lieut. E. E. Janicky, N.G.N.Y.; Lieut. Col. C. L. Phillips, Capt. H. L. Steele, Capt. K. C. Masteller and Capt. J. B. Mitchell, all of the Coast Artillery, U.S.A.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Lieut. Col. J. Van B. Metts, 2d Inf., N.C., at the last meeting of the North Carolina National Guard Association read a very timely paper on "The National Guard and Business." The difficulties experienced in getting some business men to realize and appreciate the serious side of the enlistment of men in their employ in the National Guard has doubtless been felt in other states, and the remarks of Colonel Metts will be found of interest. He said, in part:

"How little does the business man know of the National Guard and what it means to him. We who have served in the old State Guard of the past, and are now serving our state and country in the National Guard know full well that the day of going into camp for an outing, pleasure and play is behind us, and that the ten days of each year spent in camp now are ten days of work and learning. Yet each year company officers are compelled to go to employers of members of their commands and beg that those men be given this time, that they may attend these camps of instruction. This is a burden on the company officers which they should not have to shoulder. But why does this condition exist? Because the business community has not been forced to realize the importance to them of having these companies organized and stationed in the several towns throughout the state, ever ready and awaiting orders to go anywhere, everywhere, to protect and guard lives and property.

"It is usually the case that after being persuaded to let a clerk off for an encampment the employer does so with the understanding that this shall constitute the young man's vacation, or that he shall be docked for the time. Is this fair or just? Not, when the clerk is going to be so instructed that, if needs be, he can better help to protect his employer's interests and property. My friends, this condition of affairs cannot continue if we expect to keep the Guard up to a standard of proficiency. It cannot continue if we expect to keep up the organization itself. Some business men have gone so far as to say that young men in their employ shall not be members of the company in their town.

"The United States Government demands that the several companies shall go into camp each year, and demands that the attendance shall be not less than seventy-five per cent. of the muster roll. The United States Government demands also that to maintain a company there shall be not less than fifty-eight members. The Government gives in return for these demands and requirements \$46,946.85 a year in cash and \$27,726.71 in equipment. If these requirements are not lived up to it means the disbandment of that company. So how can the membership be kept up even to the minimum, or the command attend camp with seventy-five per cent. of its members, if the business men are going to work against it?"

Colonel Metts advocates a campaign of education for business men on the value of the National Guard and the serious demands on its members.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

The report of the inspection of the organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, on duty at Gettysburg last August, made by Inspr. Gen. Frank G. Sweeney, has been issued by Adjutant General Stewart. The Commander-in-Chief, Governor Stuart, in publishing the report, calls attention to the criticism and valuable suggestion of the inspector general, and says: "Guard duty is a matter of the highest importance, and the commander-in-chief directs attention to the observation of the inspector general as to its value in the training and efficiency of the individual soldier—both officers and enlisted men. Nothing will add more to the efficiency of an organization than a thorough understanding of the principles of guard duty, and it is enjoined upon all commanding officers to establish schools and provide proper instruction. The weekly drill can be so arranged as to devote a portion of the time to study, as well as the manual of arms and the school of the soldier. The company is the unit of organization. The commanding officer is responsible for its efficiency. The work of instruction should be apportioned among the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, but the commanding officer should see that the work is carried on, and along proper lines. If proper steps are taken to impart the knowledge, the individual soldier will, with very rare exception, be willing to acquire it, and thus having the knowledge will be the better soldier, and find the Service more attractive. Every officer and non-commissioned officer should be competent to impart instruction, and perform fully and satisfactorily the duties of his grade, and unless he can do so, he is a hindrance to the organization. Efficiency will reflect credit and attract men to the Service, and commanding officers realizing this responsibility must insist on subordinates being competent and willing to perform their duties."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.**

J. T. M. C.—There are now forty-six states in the Union and two more, Arizona and New Mexico, enter the fold in 1911, in accordance with the enabling act passed last June. This act (Public No. 219) may be procured of the State Department. Oklahoma was admitted to the Union Nov. 16, 1907. The remaining territories are Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. The insular possessions of the United States are Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Tutuila and Guam. The Indian Territory is now included in the state of Oklahoma.

J. B. W.—Congress has made no appropriation for loss by cyclone in Porto Rico Aug. 8, 1898.

E. H. L.—Regarding examination for service in Pennsylvania State Constabulary, address the commander of the Constabulary, Harrisburg, Pa.

**SUBSCRIBER.**—Summary court fines imposed on soldiers during the Spanish-American War and the Philippines Insurrection are not being returned to those soldiers. Why should they?

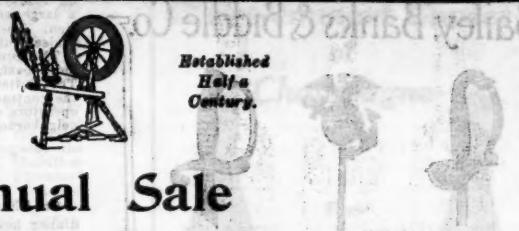
GARDNER.—The widow of Ordnance Sergeant Gardner (retired in 1895 and died June 10, 1909) seeks some old soldier who knew her husband in the Service. Gardner enlisted at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., in 1864; and served in Cos. G and I, 17th Pa. Vol. Cav.; discharged at Washington, D.C., Aug. 9, 1865; re-enlisted Aug. 15, 1865, in Company L, under Capt. C. B. McLellan, 6th Cav. He enlisted in Battery K, 1st Art., Sept. 14, 1868; Battery B, 4th Art., 1871 to 1877; appointed ordnance sergeant May 15, 1885; retired Sept. 26, 1895. Mrs. Catherine Gardner's address is care of Hallinan, 1411 Longfellow avenue, Bronx, New York city.

L. C. D.—Apply through the channel for Ordnance Order No. 14, of Nov. 26, 1910. Your date of appointment is entered as Sept. 9, 1910. That of W. H. W. is the same date. The list contains 160 names.

H. P.—No orders have been issued moving the 134th Co., C.A.C., from Fort Michie, N.Y., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

**FRIEND AND READER.**—Make application through the channel to have your enlistment record corrected. As your misstatement of facts was made without criminal intent, you should have no trouble in securing an honorable discharge at termination of this enlistment. If your father was naturalized, you will not need to be, you having come in under age. If he was not, you can obtain citizenship one year after receipt of your honorable discharge from the Army.

N. J. C.—If you were drawing first enlistment pay when discharged, Feb. 19, 1908, you were entitled, on re-enlistment, May 19, 1908, to pay of the second period and to



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three months' bonus at rate received at time of discharge. Your statement appears to show continuous service since Feb. 20, 1905, but all time, not necessarily continuous, counts toward retirement, the service in Cuba and the Philippines counting double.

A. G. M.—Apply through the channel for circular relating to appointments to second lieutenancies in the Philippine Scouts, or consult the file of general orders at your post for G.O. 195, 1908, which governs. Examinations of applicants are made Nov. 1 each year, and applications must be submitted through military channels so that they reach the department commander by July 1. Applicants must be unmarried, 21 to 30 years old; enlisted men of the Army, to be eligible for appointment, must have had not less than two years' service.

P. F. S. asks: Can any enlisted man on the retired list join the National Guards of any state? Answer: Yes, if he can pass the physical examination and is not beyond the prescribed age limit.

## PORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 26, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Grote are entertaining members of their families during the holidays. Col. and Mrs. E. B. Fuller and Lieut. and Mrs. Fuller have arrived from Atlanta. Miss Fannie Whitney, of the Eddie Foy Company, playing in Kansas City, was the week-end guest of Mrs. Sarah D. Smith. The Misses Littlebrant have returned from school at St. Mary's, Knoxville, Tenn., to spend the holidays with their parents, Capt. and Mrs. W. T. Littlebrant. Major and Mrs. F. L. Winn have left for Milwaukee to spend the Christmas vacation with Mrs. Winn's parents.

Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman entertained on Sunday at a handsome tea in compliment to Miss Carey, of Cincinnati, and Miss Jeannette Clarke. The decorations, red flowers and garlands of holly and mistletoe, suggested the radiance of Yuletide. Over 100 guests called. Mrs. Arthur Carter presided at the punch bowl, assisted by Capt. C. W. Exton. Ices and salads were served by Mrs. W. O. Johnson and Mrs. E. L. Munson. Others assisting were Mrs. A. L. Lott, Mrs. William Kelly, Mrs. C. C. Clark and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins.

Cards have been received for the wedding of Miss Miriam Atkinson and Capt. Americus Mitchell, Thursday, Dec. 29, at the First Methodist church, Newnan, Ga. After a short wedding trip Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell will be at home at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. and Mrs. James R. Normoyle entertained at dinner Sunday for their house guest, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, and for Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McDonald, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, Miss Jessie Ecker of Kansas City, Mo., and Col. R. H. R. Loughborough. Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum were hosts Saturday at a delightful dinner for eight. Miss Koerner, guest of Major and Mrs. John McNaught, and Miss Overholt, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Marvel, have returned to their homes in Washington, D.C. Gen. and Mrs. Henry B. Freeman, guests for a fortnight of Capt. and Mrs. James R. Normoyle, have left for Muscogee, Okla., to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Smith. Mrs. Goodwin and Miss Goodwin, accompanied by Mrs. Charles N. Murphy, have gone to their home in Detroit, Mich., after several weeks here. Miss Zelina Jeunet, the guest of her brother, Lieut. E. A. Jeunet, 13th Inf., for four months, left last week for her home, Franklin, Pa. Miss Bradley, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Slattery, has gone to her home in California for the holidays. Repairs to the central heating plant at the post have been completed at a cost of \$27,928, and the contract for roadways and concrete walks at a cost of \$8,175.

First Lieut. Douglas Potts, 18th Inf., who will arrive about Jan. 15 as aid to Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, was formerly stationed here with the 18th Infantry and was aid to his father when he was in command of the Department of the Gulf, and held a similar position with his uncle, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry. Lieut. Telephor G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art., has gone to Milwaukee for the holidays. Lieut. Russell C. Hand, 13th Inf., has gone to Norfolk, Neb., on two months' leave. Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, 13th Inf., left to-day for a ten days' visit at Franklin, Pa.

Capt. O. O. Sherrill left Monday for Mobile, Ala., for station. Mrs. Sherrill, who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, will join him early in January.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Markle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Markle, and Lieut. T. G. Gottschalk, 5th Field Art., took place Saturday evening, Dec. 24, at the family home on the De Soto road. Only relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. R. B. McBride, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. After the wedding journey to Milwaukee, Wis., Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk will reside at Fort Leavenworth.

All the troops had turkey dinners Christmas. All duty except guard and fatigue was suspended Monday, Dec. 26.

Major Edgar Russell, assistant commandant of the Signal

School, has returned from Fort Riley, where he inspected the wireless telegraph plant and found it in satisfactory condition. Wireless telegraph communication is now established between the posts of Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut. Philip Mowery, 15th Cav., has gone to Fort Reno, Okla., to spend the holidays. Lieut. T. DeMilling, 15th Cav., has gone to his old home in Louisiana.

The annual holiday ball, Jan. 6, will be made the occasion of a farewell reception to Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston. General Funston leaves the last of January for the Philippines. The family will remain at their California home while the General is in the Orient. Mrs. James G. Brewster has returned from a fortnight's visit with Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Knight in St. Louis, and was accompanied home by Mrs. Knight and little daughter Jane, who will spend the holidays at their home, Alvah Lodge, south of the city.

The Lansing High School basketball five put up a brilliant game Wednesday night against the Army Y.M.C.A. team. The game was hard fought and interesting throughout, and not until the last minute of play did the soldiers win. The final count was 27 to 24.

Mr. Alexander Caldwell, Jr., of Rochester, N.Y., is spending the holidays with his mother and sister, Mrs. J. D. Robertson, of the city, and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill, of the post. Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Jr., has returned from a five months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Koehler, wife of Capt. L. M. Koehler, 4th Cav., at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will be at home for the winter with her son, Mr. D. R. Anthony, Jr., and his family in the city. Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell were dinner hosts Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. Mygatt and Lieut. and Mrs. Clapham.

The services at St. Ignatius' Catholic Chapel were conducted Christmas morning by Father M. J. Dougherty, O.S.B. Singenbergs Mass, in "D," was sung by the ladies and officers of the garrison. Members of the 13th Infantry band and talent from the city, accompanied by the 13th Infantry orchestra, under the direction of Chief Musician Herman Trutner, Jr., played "Silent Night" and "Adeste Fideles" were sung with orchestral accompaniment.

Lieut. Robert S. Thomas, O.E., has left for Brownsville, Tex., to be the guest during the holidays of his father, Mr. S. F. Thomas. Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Inf., leaves for West Point Military Academy for temporary duty. Lieut. Douglas MacArthur has left for a ten days' visit with his father, General MacArthur, in Milwaukee. Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 13th Inf., is on a ten days' leave with relatives.

The Christmas tree celebration was given in the post gymnasium Saturday afternoon. The 13th Infantry orchestra, under Chief Musician Trutner, played several selections. Chaplain Henry Swift announced to the 300 children present that Santa Claus had sent in his stead his secretary, who would assist in the distribution of gifts. The part of the secretary was taken by Dr. G. E. Griffin. Different characters were represented by several of the young folks of the officers' families and included Miss Welsh as a Dutch girl, Miss Dorothy Johnson, Jap; Miss Dorothy Rutherford, French; Miss Jessie Gibbs, Spanish; Miss Martha Griffin, Irish; Miss Edith Aultman, Scotch; Miss Frances Kerwin, Indian, and Miss Bessie Griffith, an American girl. After the entertainment Christmas was observed at the post on Sunday and Monday, only the necessary duties being performed.

Miss Jeannette Clark, who has been ill for a short time, is convalescent. Lieut. B. F. Ristino and Mrs. Ristino have as their guest Mrs. Ristino's mother, Mrs. Patton, of Detroit. Miss Clara Swift, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Eben N. Swift, was introduced this week at a tea at the home of her parents, where a large number of acquaintances in Army and resident circles paid tribute to the attractive young lady. Mrs. Swift was assisted by Mrs. William H. Hunt, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. William H. Hall, Mrs. James C. Pilling, Mrs. Charles Collins, Miss Gertrude Greely, Miss Ruth Pilling, Miss Katherine Harper, Miss Helen Buchanan, Miss Helen Hunt, Miss Lucy Garrard and Miss May Byrne. Miss Swift lived for a number of years here with her parents and has numerous friends in the post and city.

Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson gave a delightful dinner Friday, previous to the hop, for Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Miss Vedder, Miss Imogen Kirkham, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Thearle, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Carr, Lieut. J. L. Topham and Dr. Gentry. On Saturday Col. and Mrs. William Nichols gave a beautiful dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston and Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark entertained with a dinner Thursday for Miss Vedder of Portland, Ore., who is the house guest of Major and Mrs. E. L. Munson, and for Miss Clark, Miss Carey, of Cincinnati, Captain Carr and Dr. Gentry.

Miss Erminie Jones entertained her dancing class Saturday with a Christmas party as a farewell to Master Charles Barth, who leaves Dec. 28 for the Philippines.

Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson entertained Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark and family at Christmas dinner Sunday. Capt. Americus Mitchell has gone to Atlanta, Ga. Major Frank L. Winn, 13th Inf., has gone to Milwaukee to spend the holidays. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston went to Emporia, Kas., Tuesday to make a short visit with General Funston's sister, Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, Med. Corps, has gone to Minneapolis, Kas., to spend the holidays.

Invitations were issued Friday by Mrs. Clayton Slaughter

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5222. Miniature replica of George Washington's sabre; 14-kt. gold, handle enameled, \$3.50; set with 5 brilliant diamonds, \$26; with 5 half-pears, \$5.

57. Marine Corps Scarf Pin or Brooch; 14-kt. gold, \$3; sterling silver, anchor and continents gold-plated, \$1.50.

58. Navy Sabre Scarf Pin, enameled, letters U.S.N. on guard, 14-kt. gold, \$3.75.

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Burbank for the marriage of her daughter Edith to Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, 10th Cav., U.S.A., on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 11, at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth. Reception immediately after the ceremony at Pope Hall.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 22, 1910.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained last evening in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson. The suggestion of Christmastide was carried out in the decorations and by the name-cards. Nine tables of bridge were played and one of five hundred, the prizes, handsome calendars, going to Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Mrs. Edison E. Scranton, Mrs. Emily Cutts, Mrs. Ward Ellis, Mrs. Gatewood Lincoln, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Rear Admiral John B. Milton and Capt. Clarence Stone. Other guests were Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Osterhaus, Mrs. Mary Turner, Lieut. Samuel L. Graham, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, Miss Ruth Simons, Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C.; Miss Virginia Dickins, Lieut. Ward Ellis, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. Edison E. Scranton, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Brown, Paymr. Edmund W. Bonnaffon, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Rubm, Dr. Carl Osterhaus, Lieut. Allen B. Reed, Major and Mrs. John T. Myers, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Earl Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. Gatewood Lincoln, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Gordon, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco; Miss Ruth Simons, Capt. Clarence Stone and Asst. Surg. Robert E. Hoyt.

Mrs. Randolph Dickins gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Edwin A. Anderson, and of Comdr. Guy Brown, of the Independence, and Mrs. Brown, who arrived at the yard last week. Others of the party were Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray and Miss Virginia Dickins. At bridge, which followed, prizes were won by Mrs. Anderson and Pay Director Ray. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus were complimented guests at dinner of Prof. and Mrs. T. J. J. See on Saturday, others present including Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester and Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman.

Mrs. Herbert E. Kays arrived from the Orient last week to join Ensign Kays, aid to the captain of the yard. They have taken apartments at the St. Vincent. Major W. S. Scott, 14th Cav., arrived from Manila on the Sherman and is awaiting orders in San Francisco. Capt. H. R. Casey is making his home at the St. Francis in San Francisco during the winter months. Major and Mrs. William A. Scott, accompanied by Miss Kathleen Scott, left last week for San Antonio, Tex., to make their home for the present. Capt. L. C. Chappellear and Miss Chappellear have left for Seattle to spend a twenty days' leave with friends.

PA. Paymr. John M. Hancock will spend the next month in an inspection of the accounting department of the yard. Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, after spending a leave in San Francisco, left a day or so ago for his station at Vancouver Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., much to the regret of the people of the yard, who had hoped that they would be stationed here permanently. They had hardly unpacked, however, when Lieutenant Owens was ordered to proceed to Washington in command of the 100 Marines ordered East for duty at the various navy yards on the Atlantic coast. With the detachment of the Marines ordered East only 450 remain for duty at this station.

Mrs. Frank D. Ely returned to San Francisco last evening after a delightful visit in New York and joined Captain Ely at the Presidio. Capt. William P. Pitts has returned to the Benicia Barracks from San Diego. Other officers who returned from witnessing the Pacific Fleet battle practice at the same time were Capt. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Capt. James M. Wheeler and Capt. L. S. Chappellear. Col. C. W. Foster has arrived from Fort Riley to spend a leave in and about San Francisco. Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, retired, and Mrs. Bisbee are receiving a warm welcome from their San Francisco friends since their arrival from Washington. Ensign Coburn Marston, attached to the Independence for the past several months, and who has been retired on account of physical disability, with Mrs. Marston, is preparing to leave for his former home in Maine. They have made their home in Vallejo for several months. Dr. Carl Osterhaus, attached to the steamship Asia, plying between here and the Orient, arrived last week on a visit to his parents. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Osterhaus, and will remain here until after Christmas. Rear Admiral Corwin P. Rees, in command of the naval station at Honolulu for the past three years, accompanied by Mrs. Rees, arrived on the steamer Sierra Tuesday. When the steamer left Honolulu the territorial band played "Auld Lang Syne," while an Army band played "Aloha" as the steamer passed the post near the lighthouse. Capt. W. C. Cowles has taken over the Honolulu station command.

Lieut. Comdr. Zeno E. Briggs, temporarily commanding the Vicksburg since the detachment of Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead, who has been transferred to the command of the Pensacola at Yerba Buena, and Mrs. Briggs entertained at a pretty informal dinner aboard ship on Tuesday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edison E. Scranton and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. C. W. Fisher, jr. P.A. Surg. H. L. Smith, who has been stationed here for some time past, has been ordered home to await orders. P.A. Surg. J. S. Woodward is to report at the hospital soon. Miss Nina Blow is here from San Francisco for a few days' visit with her aunt, Mrs. Charles M. Ray.

The auxiliary ship Buffalo, which reached San Francisco

on Friday, came up to the yard the following day, bringing a large number of short-timers relieved on the Asiatic station. The Buffalo is in excellent condition, despite her long cruise, but will receive some necessary repairs while here.

The gunboat Vicksburg, under repairs here for a month or more past, will leave for San Francisco within a few days. The Gutlever Company, of San Francisco, has been awarded the contract for the erection of new quarters for the wireless operators of this station, the cost of the building being in the neighborhood of \$6,000.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Dec. 27, 1910. On Thursday, Dec. 17, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Major Gifford and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. The following evening Mrs. Hicks entertained Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Waterhouse, Mrs. Turtle and Mrs. Cunningham at bridge, followed by a Welsh rabbit for the bowlers, who were Colonel Davis, Major Waterhouse, Lieutenants Turtle and Cunningham, Captains Roberts and Matson.

Capt. J. L. Roberts, jr., left Saturday for his new station at Fort Slocum, N.Y. On Sunday Col. and Mrs. Davis dined with Major and Mrs. Waterhouse.

Interest in bowling among the enlisted men continues. At the end of the season the winning team is to be rewarded with a prize of three mineralite bowling balls. The person having the highest individual score will get a twenty-five dollar gold watch. So far the 17th Company team is the champion and Private Lane, of the 17th, holds the enlisted men's record with a score of 201.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis have moved into the new brick house next to the tennis court. On Friday of last week Col. and Mrs. Davis left to spend Christmas in Ridgway, S.C. They were joined in Washington by their son, Mr. Harry C. Davis, jr., and their nephew, Mr. Pierre Gaillard. After the holidays Colonel Davis will go to the Field Officers' School at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Davis will visit along friends in South Carolina, until about the middle of April.

Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Jack Wheeler, Mrs. Thomas Turtle, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and Miss Mary Turtle were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle for the Christmas week-end. Mrs. Brown, who has been quite ill with tonsillitis, is now recovered, and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown have as their house guests Mrs. Brown's two sisters, the Misses L. Roque, of Plattsburg, N.Y., for whom Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave a card party Monday evening, at which the prize, a beautiful basket of fruit, was won by Mrs. Cunningham, other players being Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. Wheeler and Lieutenant Cunningham.

Christmas Day the officers and ladies of the post were invited up to Capt. and Mrs. Hicks' for egg-nog. Later Capt. and Mrs. Hicks were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Waterhouse. Father Lanceré, of Washington, held services on the post Christmas morning. Mrs. Jackson, wife of Lieutenant Jackson, M.R.C., has returned to Fort Hunt from a visit to New York. Lieut. Harold Geiger, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., is spending the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy. Tuesday Lieutenant Geiger and Mrs. Abernethy were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham for luncheon.

On Christmas Eve a tree for all the children on the post was given under the auspices of Mrs. Abernethy.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Dec. 22, 1910. The British sloop-of-war Shearwater with Comdr. Gerald W. Vivian in command, anchored in San Diego Bay Sunday afternoon.

Major George Blakely, C.A.C., Captains Fergusson, Ashburn, Chappellear, Wheeler and Platt arrived in San Diego Sunday to witness the battle practice of the First and Second Divisions of the Pacific Fleet.

Miss Ottola Nesmith was hostess at a pretty reception in compliment to Ensign and Mrs. William Glassford, in order that the honored guests might meet their old friends before the departure of the fleet for the North. Many Army and Navy people were present. Mrs. Lohr was hostess Wednesday afternoon at a bridge party in honor of Mrs. Van Slack, a visitor from Redlands. Artistic decorations in green with poinsettias, added a note of holiday cheer. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cushman and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Christopher Fewell, wife of Lieut. Commander Fewell, executive officer of the Pennsylvania, was hostess at a delightful tea Tuesday. A number of society women from Coronado and San Diego were present.

The U.S.S. West Virginia, California and Pennsylvania came inside the harbor after target practice and remained until the fleet sailed on Wednesday. The target practice of the fleet was held during the past week just off San Diego Harbor and was a topic of general interest, both in and outside the Services. Six officers of the Coast Artillery from San Francisco were detailed to witness the practice. It was also witnessed by the officers stationed at Fort Rosecrans. Unusually good scores were made, especially by the Maryland and South Dakota. The Artillery officers were particularly pleased at the fine work at the night practice.

The sailors on the South Dakota gave a successful theatrical performance on Tuesday night. A stage was rigged over the bow of the ship, rivaling our city theaters in appointments. The elaborate curtain paintings were all executed by the crew of the ship and elicited much praise. The program was bright and cleverly executed. Those in attendance included officers from the ships of the fleet, officers from the British ship Shearwater, and the officers from Fort Rosecrans. After the entertainment the officers of the South Dakota gave a smoker to the visiting officers.

The game of baseball between the soldiers' and Oceanside team resulted in a complete victory for the Oceanside nine, the score being 12 to 0. Men of the cruiser West Virginia defeated the Colorado sailors at Athletic Park by a score of 9 to 4. The cruiser fleet left for San Francisco Wednesday to celebrate Christmas at that port.

## PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Monterey, Cal., Dec. 22, 1910. Mrs. M. B. Stewart entertained informally at luncheon Saturday, at which her guests were Mesdames Mason, Bullard, McIver, Gracie, Davis and Baker (W. B.). Capt. Traber Norman, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, is much improved. Jack Widdifield, son of Lieut. S. W. Widdifield, is very sick with the measles. Lieut. E. A. Everts, accompanied by his mother, returned to the garrison after an absence of three months, traveling in the state on military map duty.

Chaplain Lutz held his first services and Sunday school on Sunday in the new building, Assembly Hall, just completed. Lieut. L. T. Baker, who has taken three months' leave, will spend the holidays in Texas with his mother. Col. C. W. Mason returned to the post on Friday with his entire command after five days' hard work in the field with the inspector general of this department, Major George Bell, jr.

Mrs. Sargent, who has been spending the winter in Chicago, where she placed her son and daughter in school, returned this week with her children to spend the holidays with her husband. Rose Bullard and Gene Knudsen arrived yesterday from the Sacred Heart Convent in Menlo Park to spend the holidays with their parents.

The parish house in Pacific Grove was crowded with friends who had gathered to witness the Christmas cantata under the direction of Miss Edith Pickering, who has been holding rehearsals for several weeks past, and a most delightful



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presentation it was. Mrs. E. J. Bracken, who is touring Mexico with her mother, was in the City of Mexico at last accounts and will join her husband here the latter part of January. Major George Bell, jr., of the Inspector General's Department, returned to San Francisco on Monday after making ten days' thorough inspection of the troops and post. The garrison was largely represented in the audience at the Work Theater Wednesday evening to hear the Georgia Minstrels. Major W. K. Wright has returned from his Eastern trip. Miss Grace Kinnison, daughter of Capt. H. L. Kinnison, arrived to-day from San Francisco to spend the Christmas holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman. Capt. Mrs. Ripley were hosts Thursday evening at a meeting of the Card Club, which includes nearly all the garrison members. Mrs. Duvall arrived Monday from her home in Kentucky to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. W. K. Wright.

The men are preparing to enjoy a solid week of holiday festivity, which includes a baseball game. All work and drills, parades and school session, with the exception of necessary guard duty, is suspended from Dec. 23, 1910, to Jan. 2, 1911. Over 2,500 pounds of turkeys have been ordered for the Christmas dinners. Wednesday afternoon the entire post will rise up in mass and journey in Yuletide tally-ho coaches as guests of Capt. W. L. Reed and rendezvous at Pebble Beach Lodge for tea, refreshments and dancing. Brownie and Gettie Norman have returned from college in San Jose to spend the holidays with their parents. Capt. F. L. Knudsen is spending his leave in San Francisco and is registered at the Hotel Victoria.

A number of ladies from the post, with nearly the entire town of Pacific Grove, will attend the house warming tomorrow afternoon in the new Women's Civic Club house just completed, which presents a most artistic exterior in shingled bungalow effect, with porch running the length of the assembly room 50 feet by 12 feet, bordered by geranium boxes, the plants already blooming.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 25, 1910. Capt. and Mrs. J. I. Mabe were guests Saturday and Sunday at a house party at Compton Heights. A theater party at the Princess on Christmas Eve and a formal dinner on Christmas night were some of the pleasures which the guests enjoyed. Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, M.C., left for the East Dec. 19, joined his sister in New York, and after spending a few days there they proceeded to Boston to spend the holidays with their parents. Lieut. Lewis Foerster was a dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Quinal on Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Errington were dinner guests on Christmas Day at the D. C. Miller home on West Pine Boulevard. Christmas was a merry day at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, where about twenty relatives and friends from Webster Grove and St. Louis helped celebrate. A Christmas tree for the children and a midday dinner were enjoyed by the guests, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Kauffman, Mr. S. H. Kauffman, Miss Helen Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Knight and Miss Kauffman, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes left on Friday for Leavenworth to spend the holidays with Mrs. Holmes's family.

The general mess for the enlisted men, under direction of Lieut. C. H. Errington, served the following dinner to over one thousand men on Christmas: Oyster soup, celery; roast turkey, cranberry sauce; giblet gravy, New England dressing; mashed potatoes, green peas, baked parsnips; mince pie, pumpkin pie; oranges, candy, cigars, coffee.

Major Straub is now in command of this depot, Colonel Mann having left on Friday morning for Highland Park to spend the holidays. The Misses Glenn, of Hosmer Hall, are holiday guests of Lieut. and Mrs. O. R. Cole. Miss Gunther, of Carondelet, was a guest of the Misses Mitchell for the skating Friday night.

Childs Howard returned from Washington, D.C., Thursday to spend the holidays with his parents. Grace Wilson was a charming little hostess at a Christmas party Saturday afternoon for all the children in the garrison. A "fish pond," from which the youngsters received their Christmas gifts, furnished much merriment. This was followed by games and refreshments, the little guests spending altogether a happy and enjoyable afternoon.

Denial Surg. H. G. Voorhies was a Christmas guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Satum on Lafayette avenue.

## SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 21, 1910. At a banquet, given last evening, at the Cuyamaca Club by a number of citizens to naval officers, the guests included Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet; Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney, retired, Capt. Henry T. Mayo, of the California, Capt. Charles F. Pond, of the Pennsylvania, Capt. John M. Orchard, of the West Virginia, Capt. William A. Gill, of the Colorado, Comdr. Victor Blue, Lieutenant Commander Ziegemeier, Lieutenant Commander Owens, Paymaster Irwin, Ensigns Beauregard, Stover and Mauldin, Lieut. Charles F. Nash, U.S.R.C.S.; Capt. Gerald W. Vivian, of the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, and Allen Hutchinson, British Vice-Consul here. George Burnham, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was the toastmaster.

Dinner guests on Sunday at Hotel del Coronado included Major C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Douglas, Paymr. J. S. Beecher and Thomas Withers, of the California; Capt. A. Ferguson, U.S.A.; Paymr. G. P. Dyer, Lieut. John Rodgers, all of the Navy. A luncheon party at the same hotel on that day included Paymr. John Irwin, jr., Ed. Insp. O. D. Norton and

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Side View

Mrs. Norton; C. W. Crosse, of the Maryland, and Mrs. Crosse; Ensign and Mrs. W. A. Glassford.

Ensign and Mrs. William A. Glassford were honored guests last evening at an informal reception given by Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith. Other guests included Capt. A. T. Balentine and Mrs. Balentine; Brig. Gen. Anthony W. Vogdes, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Vogdes; Lieut. B. G. Rhodes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rhodes; Major and Mrs. McCloud, Lieut. and Mrs. Grey, Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Ensign E. F. Buck, Lieut. William J. Wheeler, U.S.R.C.S.; Lieutenants Maher, Woodworth and Doig.

L. R. Sargent, U.S.N., joined his wife at Hotel del Coronado last Saturday. Capt. John L. Sehon, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Sehon have as their guest James H. Rollins, of Los Angeles.

Ensign H. S. Shonard, U.S.N., of the torpedo fleet, and Mrs. Shonard have taken apartments at the U. S. Grant Hotel. Lieut. Col. R. L. Bullard, of Monterey, and T. B. Brown, of the naval training station at San Francisco, were among the officers who came to witness the target practice of the Pacific Fleet off Coronado Islands. The officers at Fort Rosecrans also were aboard the cruisers during the week, in relays.

Capt. E. P. Bertholf, U.S.R.C.S., has gone to Oakland on a twenty-five days' leave before assuming his new command on the Merritt, with headquarters at Detroit. Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, executive officer, will be in temporary command of the revenue cutter Bear until Captain Bertholf's successor is named.

Major George H. McManus, C.A.C., and Mrs. McManus at Fort Rosecrans gave a dinner in honor of Captain Ferguson, who was here in connection with the target practice. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hebbard.

**FORT SNEILING.**

Fort Snelling, Minn., Dec. 24, 1910.

Miss May Eastman, of Chicago, arrived to-day to spend the holidays with Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman. Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Nye, St. Paul, entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett and Lieut. Ivens Jones, all of this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman entertained Sunday at dinner in honor of Mr. H. E. Fryberger, of Minneapolis. Mrs. M. C. Lynch, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch.

Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe, St. Paul, entertained Wednesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, of this garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price on Friday gave a guinea dinner for twenty-five officers. Lieutenant Price taking his guests later to the War Game at the club. Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained Wednesday at dinner for Lieut. Benjamin McClellan, when covers were placed for eight. Lieut. Benjamin McClellan, 28th Inf., left Thursday for Lexington, Miss., to spend the holidays with relatives.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Parker on Thursday gave a theater party, followed by a supper at Carling's, in honor of Mrs. John M. Campbell. Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepard, 28th Inf., left Tuesday for Ironwood, Mich., to spend the holidays with Mrs. Shepard's parents. Capt. John C. McArthur returned Monday from San Francisco. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer arrived Thursday from San Fran-

cisco and will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans until his quarters are ready.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, of Aberdeen, S.D., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur. Lieut. O. J. Naylor, from Fort Meade, S.D., arrived Wednesday and will be assigned to the 2d Squadron of the Fourth Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara will spend the holidays in Minneapolis the guests of Mrs. O'Hara's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Westlake.

Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton entertained Wednesday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. The house was handsomely decorated with Christmas greens and the color scheme of green and red was carried out throughout the evening. The honors were won by Mrs. John C. McArthur and Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser gave a theater party, followed by a tea at the Saint Paul, for Mesdames Robert K. Evans, Otho W. B. Farr, Thomas W. Griffith and Frank Hyman. Mrs. Frank Hyman, the guest of Major and Mrs. Paul C. Hutton, will leave the first week in January for Washington, D.C. Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., leaves Jan. 10 for Fort Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans expect to leave Jan. 10 for Washington, D.C., where Colonel Evans will be stationed upon his promotion to brigadier general. The officers and ladies of the garrison will give a reception and dance Friday evening in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Walter Howe. The ball is a farewell affair, as General Howe retires on Dec. 30 and he and Mrs. Howe will leave shortly after the new year for Washington, D.C., their future home. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Bankhead leave Jan. 2 for Kentucky, where they will spend the remainder of the winter.

All the children of the garrison and all those attending the post school were guests on Saturday afternoon of the officers and ladies of the garrison at a Christmas tree entertainment. Capt. James A. Lynch made an admirable Santa Claus and delighted the hearts of the children with gifts, toys and candies from a huge Christmas tree.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, Lafayette, Ind., arrived at the garrison Thursday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz.

**FORT DOUGLAS.**

Fort Douglas, Utah, Dec. 24, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott entertained on Friday at an elaborate high tea in honor of their guest, Mrs. Jones. Christmas decorations, gorgeous poinsettias, Christmas bells and holly wreaths made the scene one of pleasure. The splendid regimental orchestra stationed on the upper landing furnished delightful music, and all the officers and ladies of the garrison, with a few from town, were there. Mrs. John M. Palmer assisted in receiving, while Mrs. Hugh Walthall and Mrs. Charles L. Sampson poured tea and coffee, and Miss Ethel Mount presided over the punch bowl.

The merriest kind of Christmas frolic was held this afternoon in the post hop room when the little people had their Christmas tree, preceding the distribution of gifts with songs and games. Over sixty children were entertained, the officers' families contributing only about one-fourth of the number. Many of the children of the enlisted men were brought up from town for the occasion, and everything was done to add to the happiness of the little people. Capt. A. J. Macnab, the post adjutant, made a splendid Santa Claus, and the music under the direction of Mrs. Ulme, was a feature of the affair.

The Regimental Tournament Club met last Monday evening at the Holley home. Major and Mrs. Holley and Miss Holley, together with Lieut. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott and Lieutenant Huddleston, being the hosts and hostesses. Bridge was played and prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Ulme, Mrs. McDaniels and Major Arrasmith.

The holiday affairs will include an elaborate reception and dance, given Dec. 26 at the Angelus Palace by Col. and Mrs. E. F. Holmes; dinner Dec. 28 by Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott preceding the University Club dance; a watch party at the Louvre New Year's Eve by Lieuts. Ned Green and Alvan Lee; a card party Dec. 27 by Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Wieser in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Potter.

Mrs. A. E. Jones, of Lisbon, N.D., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott. Capt. Garrison McCaskey will be back by New Year's Day from a visit with his parents in San Diego. Miss Bradley, who was a guest at the Scott home some two years ago, passed through the city on her way West Thursday, and spent a day with the Scott family.

**FORT NIAGARA.**

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1910.

Christmas Day all duties except necessary guard and fatigue were suspended, and all the companies enjoyed excellent dinners. Shortly before dinner time Major and Mrs. Styer, accompanied by Lieutenants Brandt and Goodwyn, visited the different organizations for the purpose of seeing the decorations of the mess halls, and were much pleased with the holiday attire. Co. H, commanded by Lieut. R. E. Jones, is especially worthy of mention. Their dining room was most beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and greens. At one corner of the room stood a shelter tent, pitched, which made a very nice appearance. The following was the menu of Co. H, 29th Inf.: Cream of oysters, crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing; celery, cranberry sauce; corn, squash, mashed potatoes; stuffed olives, spiced pickles; royal plum pudding, brandy sauce, mince and pumpkin pies; iced fruit cake, chocolate cake, walnut cake; assorted nuts, raisins, fruit; chocolate, cigars.

Lieut. R. E. Jones is spending a ten-day leave with relatives, and during his absence Lieutenant Goodwyn has taken command of Co. H. Captain Jamerson, recently arrived, has been assigned for duty with Co. E. His family have occupied the quarters vacated by Captain Reeve.

Chaplain Wood gave a Christmas tree party in the recreation room of the post exchange. Christmas Day services were held in the post chapel, Chaplain Wood officiating.

Lieutenant Wagner and wife are away from the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Jerry Baxter have moved into their new quarters. Miss Mariana Erickson is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt for the holidays. Mrs. Brandt, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering.

**FORT PORTER.**

Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1910.

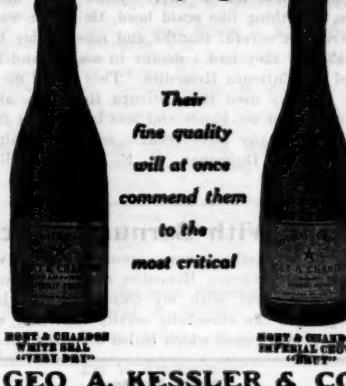
One of the most successful soldier dances ever given at this post was on Christmas night, when Co. D, 29th U.S. Infantry, threw open its hospitable doors to say "Merry Christmas" and welcome its members and friends.

The large dining hall was beautifully decorated in evergreens, holly, flags and bunting of red, white and blue, while on one side of the room a large Christmas tree reaching from the floor to the ceiling was the center of attraction.

From seven until eight-tenths recitations, music and songs, which were rendered most cleverly by members of the company, filled the program, and at 8:30 o'clock a large basket, containing a small Christmas gift for each member of the company, was distributed by the company commander. These gifts caused a great deal of merriment and amusement as each was appropriate, bearing some significant meaning of the character of the man. At the end of the distribution of the gifts the company commander, Capt. John N. Strat, was presented by the company with a very beautiful meerschaum pipe mounted in gold and inlaid in silver, while 1st Lieut. William Stoll was presented with a leather covered traveling flask, and Mrs. Strat, the Captain's wife, was the recipient of a very handsome silk umbrella.

Dancing and an elaborate supper wound up the evening festivities. Much of the success of the affair is due the untiring efforts of the committee, consisting of 1st Sergeant

**The Pre-eminent Cuvées  
of  
Champagne**



Krause, Sergeants Berry, Powers, Thompson, Cooper, Lynch and Artificer Alex Johnson.

**FORT MOTT.**

Salem, N.J., Dec. 27, 1910.

The garrison at Fort Mott, N.J., had an old time Santa Claus and Christmas tree Christmas Eve. A full orchestra from Salem, N.J., rendered most excellent music. The children all received gifts, and Santa Claus was nicely represented by Pvt. John McDonald, 36th Co., and he was ably assisted in distributing his many gifts by Spotted Horn Stanton, a Sioux Indian, in full war paint and dress.

Spotted Horn gave an exhibition war dance, much to the delight of the children. Dancing followed the entertainment, and a large number from the immediate vicinity enjoyed the best Christmas Eve we have had at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Singles, Lieutenant Shippard and Dr. and Mrs. MacDonald attended; also all of the men of the garrison. Professors Dunston and Smith furnished the mandolin and harp music.

The 36th Co. Capt. M. H. Barry, enjoyed extra good rations on Christmas, and it was a very happy post.

**THE ARMY.**

**ARMY STATIONS.**

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared on pages 494 and 495 of our last issue.

**THE NAVY.**

**VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.**

Corrected up to Dec. 27. Later changes will be found on another page.

**ATLANTIC FLEET.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief. The following is the itinerary for the cruise of the battle ships of the Atlantic Fleet to the English Channel and Guan-tanamo:

**First Division.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

(Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan, North Dakota.)  
Port. Arrive. Leave.

Cherbourg, France ..... Dec. 8, 1910 Dec. 30, 1910  
Guantanamo ..... Jan. 16, 1911

**Second Division.**

(Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina.)  
Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England ..... Dec. 8, 1910 Dec. 30, 1910  
Guantanamo ..... Jan. 16, 1911

**Third Division.**

(Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont.)  
Brest, France ..... Dec. 9, 1910 Dec. 30, 1910  
Guantanamo ..... Jan. 16, 1911

**Fourth Division.**

(Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Virginia.)  
Gravesend, England ..... Dec. 8, 1910 Dec. 29, 1910  
Guantanamo ..... Jan. 16, 1911

**First Division.**

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Cherbourg, France.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At Cherbourg, France.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Cherbourg, France.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At Cherbourg, France.

**Second Division.**

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechtel. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Portland Harbor (Weymouth), England.

**Third Division.**

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Brest, France.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Brest, France.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Brest, France.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Brest, France.

## HOW A DOCTOR CURED SCALP DISEASE

"When I was ten or twelve years old I had a scalp disease, something like scald head, though it wasn't that. I suffered for several months and most of my hair came out. Finally they had a doctor to see me and he recommended the Cuticura Remedies. They cured me in a few weeks. I have used the Cuticura Remedies, also, for a breaking out on my hands and was benefited a great deal. I haven't had any more trouble with the scalp disease. Miss Jessie F. Buchanan, R. F. D. 3, Hamilton, Ga., Jan. 7, 1909."

### Kept With Barnum's Circus

P. T. Barnum, the famous circus man, once wrote: "I have had the Cuticura Remedies among the contents of my medicine chest with my shows for the last three seasons, and I can cheerfully certify that they were very effective in every case which called for their use."

#### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**GEORGIA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Gravesend, England.

**NEBRASKA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Gravesend, England.

**RHODE ISLAND**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Gravesend, England.

**VIRGINIA**, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Gleannan. At Gravesend, England.

#### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

The Tennessee, Montana and Washington will remain in the vicinity of Hampton Roads until about Jan. 4. The three vessels named will be joined by the Birmingham, Chester, North Carolina and Salem, and they will leave in company about Jan. 4 for Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, holding certain exercises en route. Send mail for vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TENNESSEE**, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Hampton Roads, Va.

**MONTANA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Hampton Roads, Va.

**NORTH CAROLINA**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

**WASHINGTON**, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

**CELTIC** (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. The Celtic will remain at Boston until she sails for Guantánamo, about Jan. 4, to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**CULGOA** (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived Dec. 22 at Gravesend, England. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**LEBANON** (frigate ship). Chief Bisan. Edward J. Norett. Arrived Dec. 23 at the navy yard, New York. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Lebanon will proceed to Boston and thence to Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet.

**PANTHER** (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McLean. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. The Panther will remain at New York until early in January, when she will sail for Guantánamo to rejoin the Atlantic Fleet. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PATAPSCO** (tender). Chief Bisan. Karl Rundquist. Arrived Dec. 25 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

**SOLACE** (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe. Tentative itinerary for the Solace: Arrive Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27; arrive La Guaya, Venezuela, Dec. 29, leave Jan. 5, 1911; arrive Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 8, leave Jan. 14; arrive Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, Jan. 14. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**YANKEON** (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. Arrived Dec. 21 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

A general plan of operations of the Pacific Fleet for the year 1911 is announced.

On January 1 the home yard of the West Virginia will be changed from Mare Island to Puget Sound.

During January, February and March the Maryland and West Virginia will conduct coal tests in the vicinity of Puget Sound.

On January 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the Colorado will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for repairs, remaining there until about March 15.

During January, February and March the California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania will exercise on the Southern California coast.

All six vessels of this fleet will hold battle target practice and steaming trials in April in the vicinity of Santa Barbara.

In May, June and July the West Virginia, Maryland, California and Colorado will exercise in the vicinity of Puget Sound, the West Virginia and Maryland continuing the coal tests if not completed by that time.

Upon the completion of battle practice in April the Pennsylvania will go to the navy yard, Puget Sound, for boiler repairs, remaining until about July 15, and the South Dakota will go to Mare Island for repairs.

Elementary target practice will be held by all six vessels in August.

#### First Division.

**WEST VIRGINIA**, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

**MARYLAND**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gilmore. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander.

**CALIFORNIA**, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

**COLORADO**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

**PENNSYLVANIA**, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. Arrived Dec. 23 at San Francisco, Cal.

#### ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

#### First Division.

**NEW YORK**, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Manila, P.I.

**NEW ORLEANS**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

**ALBANY**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Manila, P.I.

#### Second Division.

**GALLIA**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. James W. Hayward. At Hong Kong, China.

**ELCANO**, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

**HELENA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Butler. At Shanghai, China.

**SAMAR**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Gross. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

**VILLALOBOS**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

**WILMINGTON**, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

#### Third Division.

**MINDORO**, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

**PARAGUA**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George P. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

**QUROS**, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**RAINBOW** (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Charles M. Fans. At Manila, P.I.

#### In Reserve.

**MONTEREY**, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

#### TUGS.

**HOOTAW**. Chief Bisan. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**OSCEOLA**. Chief Bisan. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**PATUXENT**. Chief Bisan. Frederick Muller. At Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**FISCATOQUA**. Bisan. Francis A. Pipp. At Cavite, P.I.

Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**POTOMAC**. Chief Bisan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TEQUUMSEH**. Bisan. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TRITON**. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**UNOAS**. Chief Bisan. Peter Emery. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**WOMPATUCK**. Bisan. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.**

**ABARENDA** (collier) merchant complement. Whitney L. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**AJAX** (collier) merchant complement. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**AMPHITRITE**, M. Chief Bisan. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

**ARETHUSA** (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**BAILEY** (torpedobont). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**BIRMINGHAM** (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**BRUTUS** (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Dec. 24 from Lambert Point, Va., for New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**BUFFALO** (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**CAESAR** (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Arrived Dec. 22 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**CHESTER** (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**CHEYENNE**, M., Chief Bisan. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

**CHICAGO**, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William E. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

**CYCLOPS** (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

**DES MOINES**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John F. Luby. Sailed Dec. 24 from Gibraltar for Las Palmas, Canaries, en route to Monrovia, Liberia. Upon arrival at Monrovia the Des Moines will proceed to Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**DOLPHIN** (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**DRAYTON** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Arrived Dec. 21 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**DUBUQUE**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Dubuque will remain at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., until about Dec. 27, and then proceed to New York for a stay of ten days, and thence to the West Indies to relieve the Tacoma. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan ordered to command.

**EAGLE** (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. Arrived Dec. 22 at San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**FARRAGUT** (torpedobont). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**HANNIBAL** (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Sailed Dec. 21 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**HECTOR** (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Dec. 24 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**HIST** (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constein. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**INDIANA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**IOWA**, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**JUSTIN** (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Merriweather, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**LEONIDAS** (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. Arrived Dec. 20 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**MARIETTA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Dec. 23 at Kingston, Jamaica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Wheeling will leave the Portsmouth Navy Yard about Jan. 15 for the Caribbean, where she will relieve the Marietta. The Marietta will then return to the navy yard, Portsmouth.

**WOLVERINE**, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**YORKTOWN**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### Arrange your INSURANCE by consulting

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**MONTGOMERY** (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Voiney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

**NANSHAN** (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**OCTOPUS** (submarine). Lieut. Simon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**OLYMPIA**, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

**OZARK**, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

**PADUCAH**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Paducah has been assigned to surveying duty on the Central American coast, and will sail from Hampton Roads about Jan. 1 to that station. She will be based on Colon. The surveying season will be from February to July, inclusive. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**PAULDING** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Arrived Dec. 21 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**PEORIA**, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**PERKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**PETREL** (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**POMPEY** (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**RAE** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**SALEM** (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. Sailed Dec. 23 from Boston, Mass., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**SATURN** (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At Tiburon, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

**SCORPION**, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

**STEREITT** (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**STRIGHAM** (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

**SYLPH** (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

**TACOMA**, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Dubuque will relieve the Tacoma on the Central American coast in January, after which the Tacoma will return to her home yard, New York. The Dubuque is expected to be ready to leave the Portsmouth Yard about Dec. 23, and to arrive on the Central American coast about Jan. 15.

**TALLAHASSEE**, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

**TERRY** (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

**TONOPAH**, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

**VESTAL** (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At Brest, France. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**VESUVIUS** (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

**VICKSBURG**, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Zeno E. Briggs. At San Francisco, Cal. The Vicksburg will leave San Francisco about Jan. 2 to resume duty on the West Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**WISCONSIN**, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

**WOLVERINE**, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H

## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald G. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
**GRAYLING** (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald G. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**BONITA** (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**NARWHAL** (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**SALMON** (submarine). Lieut. David A. Weaver. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**SNAPPER** (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**STINGRAY** (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**TARPON** (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**CASTINE** (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**SEVERN** (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
**IRIS** (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

**WHIPPLE** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**HOPKINS** (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**HULL** (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**TRUXTUN** (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

## Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

**PAUL JONES** (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.



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**STEWART** (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

## Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

**LAWRENCE** (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**DAVIS** (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

**FOX** (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division.

**ROWAN** (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

**GOLDSBOROUGH** (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

**GRAMPUS** (submarine). Ensign James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

**PIKE** (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

**FORTUNE** (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

## ASIA TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

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## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

**DALE** (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.

**BAINBRIDGE** (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

**BARREY** (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabaniss. At Manila, P.I.  
**CHAUNCEY** (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I.  
**DECATUR** (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

**ADDER** (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**MOCASIN** (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWherter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

**POPOUSE** (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

**SHARK** (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

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## Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.O. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the list of state training ships, receiving and sailing ships, tugs, vessels out of commission and naval militia vessels this week. There are no changes in them since the list appeared in our last issue.]

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